The New-York Daily Times.

# New-York Daily Times.

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[illegible]

A Stormy Night on the Erie Railroad.

[illegible]

The Railroads.

[illegible]

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

[illegible]

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

The Long Island Railroad was entirely stopped yesterday, [illegible] in making its way through the drifts of snow which had accumulated on the track. Early in the day it was thought that the run through to Jamaica might be made.

A Night on the Erie Railroad.

When we perceived, on Saturday, that a terrible storm was coming up, we despatched ourselves as a reporter to [illegible] it up and see what [illegible] of it. Now it happened that much [illegible] of the storm was wasted on the [illegible] not knowing that as well on Saturday as we do now, our reporter went Westward over the Erie Railroad. He took the 4 o'clock train, bound to go as far only as circumstances would permit, and then hold over in the snow bank that proved large enough to accommodate the train.

It was a roaring storm—a terrible old blower. The snow fell rapidly, but was so twisted and cut by the wind that nobody dreamed how fast it was gathering. [illegible] the wheels flew around "like mad" often for several minutes before the train could be set in motion, but not more than an hour was lost before the Newburg Junction was reached. At this point some 25 passengers were set down in a shanty, to wait "just a minute" for the train from Newburg, bound west as far as Otisville, to take them on. The shanty was a rough-boarded affair, evidently just knocked together for the season, consisting of a single [illegible] a red-hot stove, and on one side, from a nail in a rafter, hung a single lamp. The floor was carpeted with snow tracked in by the passengers. The wind roared in through the cracks [illegible] the snow prevented [illegible] a chair accommodated [illegible] The rest stood around toasting their noses in the heat of the red-hot stove and [illegible] to prevent chilblains. Pretty [illegible] to be suspected that the "just a minute" of our waiting would prove a tedious one. The train we had left was still in sight, waiting for the Newburg train to come down to give it the [illegible]

The Express train from New-York was known to [illegible] were signalled, it would hold up and relieve us. [illegible] Everybody caught up his carpet-bag and rushed to the door—but [illegible] in disappointment, when the whole train rushed by like an arrow. There were some wicked enough to hope that for its discourtesy it would pitch into the train that had left us, but unluckily that had a moment before been [illegible] along toward Newburg. And now there was a terrible time in the old shanty. No other train from the East was due for—nobody knew how many dozen hours. It was quite evident that unless some benevolent agent took special pity on us we must stay in the shanty all night. One enterprising man had explored the vicinity, and reported that there was but one house within a mile, and that a lone widow's. It was only a mile to Chester, but the only way to get there was over two railroad bridges, [illegible] There were women and children in the company, but they took it handsomely. One of the women said she had never yet got into trouble but that she had found it all for the best when she got through. Another one said that might be—but her husband was waiting for her at Chester, and she was afraid [illegible] but her Charlie had got a bone in his throat, which had produced a lung fever, and she only feared the [illegible] of the night would give him a relapse; meanwhile, Charlie ran up and down the shanty, and tumbled in the dark over the legs and umbrellas, to keep warm.

Two hours had elapsed, and no help came. Things were getting desperate. There were thirty-five in the company, and thirty-five terrible appetites had grown up. Had a hot slice of roast meat been offered, few would have asked whether it were pig or baby meat, much as it might have looked like [illegible] But there was not a roast chestnut, nor a peanut, even, nor a stick of candy! All hands were terribly hungry, though. One splendid old gentleman—around his head there [illegible] passed for a red woolen comforter—went out into the snow and fished out from the heap his trunk, forced the lock and from its packing of dry goods drew forth a little box. [illegible] they smiled on us—fat figs! He passed them around to the ladies first, and the children, and then to the [illegible] an old colored gentleman who had held his peace and nursed his heels very kindly in a corner. We asked the name of the benevolent gentleman. A rough looking customer from Chester said it was [illegible], and, said he, with a fig in his mouth at the time, whose nourishment already tingled, evidently, to his fingers' ends, "he's got a heart as big as a man's hat, and the best team in all the country." Bless our reporter's soul—though the fig box was all too soon emptied—didn't everybody know Mr. [illegible].

Well, but how should we sleep? Three men pitched out into the storm and said they'd go to Chester. They were out a quarter of an hour and had traveled forty rods, when they turned back, guessing it was better to sleep in the shanty than to risk it.

But they brought a good rumor back. They had heard a whistle blowing off to the west, and were sanguine that help was coming. Again everybody plucked up his spirits and his carpet-bag and stood ready, and sure enough, after three hours of experience in the shanty, down came a wheezing engine that had knocked off at Chester for the night, with a stray car it had found, and took us in. At Chester it took a car and a load of people who had started from the West at 4 o'clock, and had lain at the junction, within forty rods of the train we had left, and then by some unaccountable accident had not been hitched on to the train that did go up to Newburg. They were a very solemn company, and having enjoyed a good fire while we froze, were very much disposed to "cuss" at what we had only "grieved." The wheezy engine had started for us because a telegraph from Newburg had announced at a late hour that the train for which we were so eagerly waiting wouldn't venture out that night.

Our troubles were nearly ended. Little Wheezy got out of wood every two miles and out of water every three. Then she would run one end back up in a snow-bank. Then they'd dig her out and try it again. At first every time she got into trouble she'd whistle; but that wasted steam, so she made all her signals by a bell, and saved her steam to butt snow-banks with. By this strict economy we reached Middletown before midnight—the train that should have reached there by 7.

Hungry as bears, we rushed up to the "best hotel," and laid our petition at the feet of the merry landlord—for supper. But we had forgotten that we were in the country, where the women go to bed nights. Everybody was a-bed, and the fires in the cooking-stoves gone out. Our hearts sunk down below the tops of our boots. But, across a sea of snow-banks, we were shown a twinkling light, hard by which the "National Oyster Saloon" was kept. Thither we rushed, and made proffers for all that might be left in the "National Saloon." The bill was small, but we went home satisfied, and slept like a top—like two or three of them.

Sunday morning dawned clear and warm upon an unbroken, unsoiled sheet of glistening snow. It was not piled as people supposed it would be—indeed it lay pretty nearly level, and was not over five or six inches deep. [illegible] very early. The [illegible] they don't sell rum, so [illegible] our hotel grew [illegible] hangers-about [illegible] it. The doctor [illegible] and the circle learned how everybody's health was. The County Judge—or the late County Judge, perhaps—came in, smoked a cigar, and talked over the old fever and ague of the Walkill, the liquor question, and then came on to theology, which last subject was on the floor until we thought it time to go to church. There are seven of them in Middletown—the Old-School Presbyterian not yet quite finished, but will be, when finished, the neatest of the seven. We could not possibly go to all of them, so we went to the most orthodox and were edified.

The milkmen of Orange County have to carry their milk to the dépots Sundays just as on other days. But there it stood last Sunday, and Monday too,—not a can had been removed by Monday evening. But we hardly think it was warm enough to sour. Our City milkmen found it pretty difficult, we suspect, to water their Saturday remainders enough to make them answer for both days.

We took the mail train back to the City Monday afternoon, and it made pretty good time in. We found that instead of running into the thickest of the storm we had run out of it. All through Orange County and westward, as the event proves, it had only served to improve the capital sleighing. In New-York it had piled up its agony.

### The Ferries.

The boats of the several ferries made their trips with their usual regularity, despite the thumpings which ensued upon their efforts to pass through the beds of ice which floated down the stream.

The ferry slips, of course, were crammed with broken ice, the more especially on the Brooklyn and Jersey sides of the river; but by dint of a greater head of steam the boats managed to make their way without much detention.

The Hudson River was filled with floating ice. On the Hoboken Ferry there was some little delay, but the boats continued running without serious hindrance.

### *City Railroads and Snow.*

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Now that we have a deep snow on the ground the question arises, who shall have the right of way, the Railroad Companies or the public in general? *Have these Companies a right to take the snow* from the middle of the streets to accommodate themselves, and pile it up on each side of the street to such a height as may be seen in several of our *narrow streets through which the cars run?* There is no doubt that these Companies have rights in the streets, and there is no doubt on the other hand, in the minds of the citizens, that they have rights.

As the matter now stands the former claim the exclusive right of way. They take a greater portion of the snow from the middle of the street, so that a bright sun will melt what they leave entirely away in one hour, leaving the ground perfectly bare, while on either side the snow is so high it is impossible to get along with any kind of vehicle. Cartmen, grocers, and all others who are obliged to take heavy loads, are compelled to take some other street or drag on bare ground, and perhaps have to unload over a bank of snow as high as his shoulders, and, at the same time, "keep off the track."

If any one wishes to test the beauties of these streets after the Companies have arranged the snow, let him undertake to drive through with a heavy load, and he will need no further argument to convince him that the street is exclusively in the hands of the Company. Should he succeed in dragging his load on the bare ground, let the runner of his sleigh drop down into the groove of the rail, and we think he will taste of the sweets sufficiently.

Some have remonstrated, and have set to work to shovel the snow back into the middle of the street again. The Companies have applied to the Police for help, and have carried their point under the plea that these City Railroads come under the General Railroad Act, which inflicts a heavy fine for throwing any obstruction on the track. We believe that the snow was thrown in obliquely on the part of the Companies. [illegible] It is a principle that does not work both ways.

If our citizens are thus to be driven away from the street, it may as well be fenced in—and the sooner it is done the better. Let the line be drawn, and we shall then know how far their limits extend. It has been reported that by their charter they have no right to run sleighs; if so, it merely shows one thing that they have not a right to do. The Legislature is now in session, and would it not be well for all parties concerned to make application to have their charters so amended as to give them the privilege of running sleighs during sleighing-time, and thereby save a disagreeable collision between the Railroad Companies and the citizens.

SUBSCRIBER.

### Telegraphic Reports.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

Last night was the coldest of the season. The thermometer at 8 o'clock this morning stood at 1° above zero; and now at 10 o'clock, it is 12° above. The New-York mails of Saturday arrived at 8 o'clock this morning.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7—P. M.

It is again snowing here. The road between here and Petersburg, and even south of that, is blocked with snow. Two trains are between Acquia Creek and Fredericksburg. The Southern train has not arrived at Fredericksburg. The snow is six inches deep at Raleigh and badly drifted. Thermometer at 3 o'clock, 23° above zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 7.

The morning train from New-York reached here about noon to-day. The Western Road is not yet open; the mails arrived last night in a sleigh.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 7.

It commenced snowing here again at 8 o'clock this evening. The mail due from the West today has not yet arrived. The mail from the West, of yesterday, was brought down in a sleigh from Morgan's Corner, and the mail for the West was sent the same way. All the other roads are open, and the mails are arriving and departing as usual.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

The railroads are being slowly relieved from the blockade of snow, but serious detention to trains still exists. The New-York mail train of this morning, due here at 5 P. M., reached Springfield at 7, and will not probably arrive before morning. It is estimated that not less than five thousand people passed Saturday night in the cars within eight miles of Boston.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, Jan. 7.

The weather is very cold.

We had a slight fall of snow this evening. The Philadelphia mail arrived in good time. The other roads, at this point, are unobstructed. The New-York morning mail failed this evening, being the third time in succession. We have had nothing south of Richmond since Saturday, and five New-Orleans mails are due.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

During the storm on Sunday morning the bark [illegible] and brig [illegible], from New-Orleans for Boston, dragged ashore at Holmes' Hole. They remain tight but will have to discharge cargo.

[illegible], Monday, Jan. 7.

No train from Philadelphia to-day. Eleven Senators are absent, and it is supposed have been detained by the snow. A bare quorum only is present to transact business.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 7.

The New-York Mail of Sunday arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening, and goes on in the morning. The Philadelphia Mail of to-day is received.

SALEM, N. J., Monday, Jan. 7.

The snow is a foot deep here. At 4 o'clock this morning the thermometer stood at four degrees below zero.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Monday, Jan. 7.

Snow nine inches deep. Thermometer eight degrees below zero.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Monday, Jan. 7.

Snow a foot deep. Mercury five degrees below zero.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 7.

No New-York mail has been received here since Saturday.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 7.

The weather is moderate. It now snows finely. The trains have been delayed eastward.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Jan. 7.

Weather moderate—snowing briskly—roads not obstructed.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 7.

A heavy snow has fallen here to-day, and still continues. The roads are in good condition as yet.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 7.

It is very cold here—considerable snow, but the roads are clear.

UTICA, Monday, Jan. 7.

All trains passing here [illegible] The thermometer, this morning, was [illegible] degrees below zero.

### NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

### The Storm East.

HARTFORD.

We had a heavy fall of snow on Saturday night and Sunday morning. The snow drifted badly; but ten or twelve inches on a level, must have fallen. The railroad trains were deranged somewhat. The Express train for Springfield, which should have got there Saturday evening, did not reach Springfield until 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The House telegraph is down between Springfield and Boston; but works to the southward. A locomotive is said to have come through from Providence to Hartford, on Sunday. Messengers from the Plainville passengers, were 2½ hours in getting from West Hartford to Hartford.

SPRINGFIELD.

The weather whipped around Friday night, after a mild day, severely cold, and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock the mercury was 4° below zero. The day continued terribly cold, the most so of the season, and it was only after long struggling the inevitable storm that burdened the clouds could "break the ice" and reach the ground. But towards night it came, thick and cold and windy, and continued all night, and up to church time Sabbath morning. There were some twelve or fourteen inches of the snow on an average, but the wind piled it high in some places, and swept it off in others. The trains on the various railroads entering this city were delayed on Saturday evening.

NEW-HAVEN.

We have been visited by one of the heaviest and most violent snow storms known to the earliest inhabitant. The snow commenced falling Saturday noon, and continued throughout the afternoon and night with unabated fury. There must be an average depth of at least eighteen inches or two feet, and the high wind which prevailed during its fall, has drifted the snow badly—in some instances piling it as high as fifteen feet. The streets yesterday morning were almost impassible, and but few persons dared to venture out. All the railroad tracks are blocked up, and travel must be seriously impeded.

BOSTON.

The elements on Saturday morning betokened a storm, though it was "too cold to snow," but the flakes began to fall soon after noon, and a violent north-east storm commenced, which lasted until *yesterday forenoon*. The streets of Boston have seldom been so completely blocked up by a single storm as they were yesterday—the average depth being estimated at fifteen or eighteen inches, while in some places there were high drifts.

*From Cape Cod there is some disastrous intelligence*, as will be seen by the despatch below, though we have heard of no loss of life thus far.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, CAPE COD, Jan. 6—10 A. M.—We had a thick snow storm all night, with a heavy gale from the east. At 4 o'clock this morning the wind hauled to the north, and is now north-east. It is the most distressing storm I ever knew. The dwelling house attached to the light suffered considerable damage by having some of the windows and doors blown in.

JAMES SMALL, Keeper Highland Light.

PROVINCETOWN, Jan. 6—10 A. M.—We are now in the midst of one of the most severe snow storms that we have experienced for many years. It commenced at 4 o'clock last evening. The roads are all blocked up with snow. Nothing from the back of the Cape as yet. Schooner Mary E., of Provincetown, drifted from her moorings into the Union wharf railway, where she sunk.

EBEN S. SMITH, Underwriters' Agent.

Bark [illegible], from Galveston for Boston, with cotton and molasses, went ashore about a mile north of the Highland Light, at 9 A. M. The crew landed safe. The vessel will probably be got off without much damage. Mr. E. S. SMITH, Underwriters' Agent, has gone to render assistance.

British schooner [illegible], of Lunenburg, N. S., for New-York, went ashore last night; has sustained little damage, and will probably be got off to-night at high water.

Ship *Hartford*, from Savannah for Boston, has drifted from her anchorage, but is still a good distance from the shore.

Brig *Maryland*, [illegible], from Pernambuco for Boston, dragged her anchors considerably, but finally rode out the gale in safety.

2 o'clock P. M.—The gale has abated considerably. Ship *Hartford* has dragged nearly to the head of the bay, and will be in danger of touching at low water. The steamer *Acorn* will tow her into deep water if necessary.

There is a schooner ashore on the north side of the Cape, south of Palmer Harbor, apparently headed on shore. A schooner, name unknown, is ashore near Truro.

CHATHAM, Jan. 6, 3 P. M.—We hear of no disaster as yet. Capt. LEWIS, Underwriters' Agent, has gone along the coast, and will take measures to assist any vessel that may happen to be in distress.

Steamer *Enoch Train*, Capt. [illegible], from Boston for New-York, with ship *Dragoon* in tow, passed Osterville at 11 A. M., on the 5th inst. Capt. [illegible] probably put into Tarpaulin Cove or Newport.

### The Storm South.

NEWARK.

Saturday was a cold blustering windy day, and about noon a snow storm began, which lasted nearly through the night. It was one of your old-fashioned snow storms which left its mark in all sorts of fantastic shapes which the drifting wind could fashion. It was none of your wild morning storms when the soughs of wind swell up and down the street with an oppressive weight on the heart, but a cold and sharp wintry one with the snow falling, not in flakes, but like a white mist, penetrating every crevice in the house. Nearly two feet of snow fell, but it drifted badly.

TRENTON.

One of the most violent snow storms which has occurred for a long time, set in on Saturday, and continued till near daylight yesterday morning, the wind blowing a perfect gale during the storm, drifting the snow to the depth of four or five feet in many places. It is estimated that the average depth of snow was nearly two feet, and much animation will probably be exhibited in our streets for some days to come, as the sleighing is most excellent.

PHILADELPHIA.

The snow fell on Saturday afternoon and during the night, in good earnest. The cold was intense—the thermometer being several degrees below the freezing point—and the snow was dashed about by the wind at a furious rate. In many places the streets were completely blocked up by snow several feet in height, and all the trains arriving and departing were delayed several hours by the snow and ice upon the tracks. The Schuylkill is closed for some distance below the Gray's ferry bridge. The Delaware, up about Burlington, has been closed for a week, and we learn that wagons were driven across it some days since.

BALTIMORE.

We are visited to-day by a snow storm. It commenced falling about six o'clock this morning, and has continued to this time, in a manner indicating that it is to be one of the "old fashioned" sort, as they say further North.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

### By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Present Aspect of the Contest for the Speakership.

### Important Movement in the Democratic Caucus.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

BANKS' *friends* are a little chagrined at the slight break in the ranks to-day, but they are not disheartened, as the gentlemen who left BANKS will undoubtedly return whenever their votes will elect him.

It is still believed certain that BANKS cannot fall below ninety in any contingency. It is also certain that many Democrats are getting anxious for the organization, and are ready to yield if BANKS' friends will only give the excuse by once making a steady, earnest, continuous fight for a few hours.

Send back the absentees as speedily as possible, and mark the deserters everywhere. Even blunders are inexcusable now.

The Democrats are holding a caucus to-night, the chief object of which is to discipline some Democrats [illegible] desirous of pushing a plurality resolution. [illegible] it will make [illegible] of the plurality resolution.

LATER.

The Democratic caucus has resolved [illegible] any motion to adjourn until the Speaker is elected. STEPHENS, CLINGMAN, BARCLAY and two others announced that they would hereafter consider themselves at liberty to vote for a plurality resolution, and there is an informal understanding that they may do so without any violation of caucus obligations. This will elect BANKS on Wednesday, unless treachery among his professed friends again disappoints us. Treachery now, however, will prove fatal, and work our entire defeat.

S.

### Proceedings in the Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

Between forty and fifty Democratic Members of the House met in caucus to-night. Mr. JONES of Tennessee took the Chair, and Messrs. BUFFIN and ENGLISH as Secretaries. After an interchange of views it was represented that Mr. RICHARDSON was willing to be dropped provided another could be nominated with a better prospect of success. It was contended that the withdrawing of him would be an abandonment of the platform. Some Democrats considered this caucus unnecessary, and probably nothing definite will be accomplished.

## XXXIVth CONGRESS——First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

Mr. BRODHEAD called up his resolution directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of reporting the General Appropriation bills or adopting more speedy action on them, to avoid the evils of night sessions at the close of each Congress, and the scenes which a sense of delicacy prevented him from describing. He was in favor of *doubling the compensation of* members to the short-er sessions.

Mr. CLAYTON had no doubt of the power to originate these bills. Twenty-seven years ago the evil referred to was as great as now, no measures competent having been taken to arrest it.

Mr. TOOMBS did not think this the true remedy. The difficulty was occasioned by large numbers of amendments being tacked on to bills at a late period of the session.

Mr. SEWARD, while favoring the resolution, would *not commit himself as to the propriety of the* remedy proposed.

The resolution was adopted, and the Senate adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

The House proceeded to vote for Speaker:

NINETY-FIFTH BALLOT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Banks | 101 | Mr. Pennington | 6 |
| Mr. Richardson | 72 | Scattering | 5 |
| Mr. Fuller | 26 | | |

Necessary to a choice, 106.

Three additional votes were taken. The last was as follows:

NINETY-EIGHTH BALLOT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Banks | [illegible] | Richardson | [illegible] |
| Fuller | [illegible] | Pennington | [illegible] |
| Scattering | [illegible] | | |

Necessary to a choice, 103.

During the proceedings an interesting episode took place.

Mr. EUSTIS, in defining the position of the American Party in Louisiana, repudiated the 8th section of the Philadelphia Platform, preferring that his right arm should wither rather than that he should be connected with any party whose purpose was to persecute or proscribe American Catholics.

Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, took issue with Mr. EUSTIS. He was opposed to Roman Catholicism, because it owed allegiance to the Pope above the Constitution. There has never been a time when the priests, in their assemblies, did not cast their power against the people.

Mr. FLORENCE referred Mr. SMITH to the Irish Catholics under Father MURPHY at Vinegar Hill.

Mr. TAYLOR of Louisiana, referred to history to show that, in the French Revolution the Priests joined the people in their successful warfare against the two other estates—nobles and clergy.

Mr. WALKER of Alabama, conceived that the purpose of the American Party was political. If he thought religious persecution was a prominent feature he would cut loose from such an organization.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

### NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Senate met at 6½ P. M., and, a quorum not being present, adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 7.

On the roll being called, seventy-four members answered to their names. Of these twenty-eight were Americans. A motion was made to cite members to attend, but, without acting upon it, the House adjourned till Tuesday. Very few members remained in Albany over Sunday, and many are detained by the deep snow.

### Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 7—11 P. M.

The night is fine and clear, but there are still no signs of the Canada.

### Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, Jan. 7.

The State Senate organized this morning. W. L. BASCOM, of Franklin, was elected Clerk. The usual joint resolution fixing day for canvassing returns of vote for Governor was passed, Wednesday being the day designated.

In the Hall of the House of Representatives a very large number of persons assembled to witness the organization. Dr. TREVITT, Secretary of State, called the House to order. N. H. VAN VOORHIS, of Athens, was chosen Speaker, and JACOB S. ROBINSON, of Hardin, Clerk. Gov. MEDILL sent in his Message. It is very lengthy.

### The New Mail Route to New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Jan. 7.

The steamer *Fannie Bullit* arrived here, in six days, from New-Orleans, bringing the first daily mail under the new contract. The new depôt at the Mound City Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, blew down this morning.

### From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The steamship *Granada* has arrived here from Havana, with dates to the 2d inst. There is no news of importance. Sugars were languishing, and Molasses looking up on account of large European contracts.

### From Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 5.

By the steamer *Mexico*, we have Galveston dates to the 3d inst., but the news from Texas is wholly unimportant.

### Railroad Accident.

EASTON, Pa., Monday, Jan. 7.

A sleigh containing CHARLES WOLF and son came in collision with a train on the Lehigh Valley Road this afternoon, near Catasauqua, and both the occupants were severely injured.

### New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

Our Legislature meets to-morrow, and there is considerable excitement amongst the large number of candidates for office. It is doubtful which party will be able to secure the organization.

### Death of Dr. Stephen W. Taylor.

UTICA, Monday, Jan. 7.

STEPHEN W. TAYLOR, L.L. D., President of the Madison University, died at Hamilton this morning, aged 65 years.

### Fire at Rome.

UTICA, Monday, Jan. 7.

A building in Rome, owned by the State, and used for storing implements for canal repairs, was burned on Saturday night. Nothing was saved.

### The Veterans of 1812.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Veterans of 1812, from New-York, have arrived here, and start for Baltimore to-night.

### [illegible] for Brooklyn.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Devoted as you are to the [illegible] of New-York, [illegible] though it does [illegible] the advantage of Brooklyn. The scheme for supplying Brooklyn with water from Long Island is generally considered impracticable, especially because the quality of the water and the permanency of the supply are both quite doubtful. There is, however, an abundance of excellent water in the streams and lakes near Croton River, which might be conveyed through Westchester County over a wire suspension bridge at Hell Gate, (built high enough to avoid interference with vessels,) or through pipes laid in the bed of the river, (as is now done to supply Blackwell's Island,) thence passing on to Brooklyn, supplying Astoria, Ravenswood, Williamsburg, Bushwick, and terminating in a grand reservoir on Fort Green, or any other eligible point.

This arrangement will enable Brooklyn to be entirely independent of New-York, and we predict that it will raise the value of real estate in five years sufficiently to pay the cost of the whole work, not to mention the increased security from fire losses, while the improved health of our families would also save us no small amount of drugs and doctors' bills. These inestimable considerations, united to the great convenience of an abundance of pure, soft water, would attract many to Brooklyn, and retain others who now abandon it for the sake of Croton water, notwithstanding its ample bounds for large family mansions, its well-ordered days, peaceful nights, and sacred Sabbaths, unprofaned by city railroad traveling; its high [illegible] talent, and its cultivated New-England society.

J. W.

MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1856.

AN OLD LADY BURNED TO DEATH.—About 6½ o'clock on Wednesday, the widow of LEONARD HUNNEWELL, nearly 80 years of age, was burnt to death in Old Cambridge under the following circumstances: She had retired to her room in the upper part of the house. A short time afterwards the attention of the occupants of the house was attracted by the cry of fire, and upon entering the room they found her dead upon the floor. It is supposed that she in some way fell upon the stove and set her clothes on fire and was unable to give the alarm. It is a singular coincidence that a son of the deceased was burnt to death some ten years ago. In that case a brother was tried for setting the house on fire, and was sent to the State Prison for life.

*Boston Times.*

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The Detroit *Daily Democrat and Inquirer* has been merged in the Detroit *Daily Advertiser*, as the cost and trouble of keeping up a separate evening paper, the publishers say, is not sufficiently requited either by profit or usefulness. By this step, the Detroit *Daily Advertiser* will have an important accession to the strength of its subscription list, and will become one of the most widely circulated among Western daily papers.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING AT SEA.—The British brig *Sealskin*, GRIFFIN, of Halifax, N. S., was fallen in with Nov. 16, in lat. 37° 30' N., lon. 60° W., water-logged and dismasted, by brig *Sarah*, arrived at Guadaloupe, who took from the wreck Capt. GRIFFIN and one man. Capt. G. had been lashed to the stump of the foremast for eight days, and was in a terrible condition of suffering. The flesh was falling from his body when he was discovered. At latest accounts he was improving.

### NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT.

[illegible]

Organization of the Common Council.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF MAYOR WOOD.

[illegible]

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS [illegible]

THE WHEELS ARE RUNNING SMOOTHLY.

[illegible]

These gentlemen were sworn in by the Mayor, in the following order:

| | |
|---|---|
| Second Ward | [illegible] |
| Fourth Ward | [illegible] |
| Sixth Ward | [illegible] |
| Eighth Ward | [illegible] |
| Tenth Ward | [illegible] |
| Twelfth Ward | [illegible] |
| Fourteenth Ward | [illegible] |
| Sixteenth Ward | [illegible] |
| Eighteenth Ward | [illegible] |
| Twentieth Ward | [illegible] |
| Twenty-[illegible] Ward | [illegible] |

[illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| Isaac O. Barker | [illegible] George W. Varian |
| Josiah W. Brown | [illegible] |

[illegible]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| President—ISAAC O. BARKER | | [illegible] |
| 1. | Josiah W. Brown | [illegible] |
| 2.* | Hiram Cornell | [illegible] |
| 3. | Samuel H. [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4.* | Bartholomew Healy | No. 130 Pearl-street. |
| 5. | H. B. Hoffmire | [illegible] |
| 6.* | John Clancy | No. 60 [illegible] |
| 7. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 8. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 9. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 10. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 11. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 12. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 13. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 14.* | Peter Monaghan | [illegible] |
| 15.* | Peter Fulmer | [illegible] |
| 17. | Nathan C. Ely | No. 3 Third-street. |
| 18.* | Jacob H. Valentine | [illegible] |
| 19. | Anson Herrick | [illegible] |
| 20.* | William McConkey | [illegible] |
| 21. | George W. Varian | [illegible] |
| 22.† | William R. Drake | [illegible] |

* New members. † Reelected.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

*Clerk*—DAVID T. VALENTINE.

*Deputy Clerk*—JOSEPH B. YOUNG.

*First Assistant*—REUBEN B. [illegible]

*Second Assistant*—ALFRED COOPER.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—[illegible]

MAYOR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

The following Message was received from His Honor the Mayor, read, and ordered to be printed:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1856.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL:

I congratulate you upon the opening of another official year, amidst the general good health and prosperity of the people over whose public welfare it is our duty to preside. Ours is an important trust; let us approach its fulfillment with a due sense of its magnitude and a firm determination to discharge it with fidelity and usefulness.

To make laws for and properly to govern a City like this, is a duty as responsible in the performance as it is high and honorable in character.

The extending area and the increasing population of New-York have already surpassed the ability of the law-making power to provide for their interests. Our prosperity has been so rapid that local legislation has hitherto been unable to keep pace with its progress. The many and varied interests of the vast and complicated [illegible] selves, and every other section of our own, as well as of most foreign countries—the peculiar character of the population, and the new resources which are continually developed, demand of us to exert every effort to make the provision imperatively demanded by our present position as well as our prospective greatness. I fear, however, we do not realize even our present greatness, much less that so plainly indicated in the future, as the mighty metropolis of a *confederation* numbering a hundred millions of American Freemen.

RETROSPECTION.

Upon a careful review of the municipal history of this City, it does not appear to me that the same energy and intelligent forethought have been displayed in its public affairs, as have characterized our people in trade and commerce, science and education. Whilst within about a half century, New-York with its immediate dependencies, from a population of 96,000 in 1800, has arisen to [illegible]

[illegible] it is third city in the world in size and [illegible] position second to none; yet in its form of government, the inharmonious institutions, the imbecility with which its public affairs are managed, and in the inadequacy of its municipal administration to its public wants, it is [illegible] of half its population and importance. While we have progressed in the accumulation of the elements of prosperity, we have retrograded in [illegible] means to preserve our power and provide for the necessities of our condition.

POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

The idea of Government, whether National, State or Municipal, is very simple. It is merely Government. It is the care of the public interest—a provision for the general welfare—the enacting and the [illegible] of such rules and regulations as will best [illegible] the rights and interests of all, without distinction of persons or sect. The Federal Government is restricted to the exercise of such powers as have been directly delegated by the States, and to those subjects of legislation [illegible] are specifically [illegible] in the Constitution. The powers of the State Government extend to all that appertains to the Commonwealth, not conferred upon the towns, counties, etc.; and of the City Government, to everything connected with local matters under its [illegible]. The Government of the City is [illegible]. It directly involves and affects the comfort, interest, or [illegible] of every citizen. It is a living, ever-present [illegible] daily. There is none so humble or obscure, or so powerful and rich, as to be exempt from its operations. Every man, woman and child of our resident population is dependent upon government [illegible] administered in this City. Nor [illegible] confined to the narrow limits of its [illegible]. It is widespread throughout the land. The tens of thousands of visitors from other cities and States witness its operation and carry away the impressions, which in turn affect their own localities for weal or woe. Therefore, New-York and the conduct of our municipal affairs are not alone for ourselves; and though we cannot say—and I hope may never be able with truth to say—that New-York is politically what Paris is to France, still the fact is, that, in the influence of its prosperity or adversity, so much dependent upon its local government, New-York affects a wider extent of territory, involving more vital social interests and considerations, than the capitals of LOUIS NAPOLEON and QUEEN VICTORIA together.

Am I not, therefore, justified in declaring that our local legislation and the management of our executive affairs have not fulfilled the requirements of our present wants, to say nothing of our future destiny? It appears to me that temporary expedients and [illegible] efforts, [illegible] of private advantage, as well as of partisan interest, costing millions to the people—comprise about all that has been done for this great City by its public authorities; and [illegible] all our reform agitation and assumed close attention to local politics, we are strangely deficient in the grasp of intellect and breadth of comprehension necessary to devise proper provisions for New-York as it is, much less for New-York as it will be. The introduction of the waters of the Croton River and the projection of the Central Park are about all that has been done in keeping with a liberal policy.

But it may be asked, whether it is too late to redeem ourselves in these respects. I think not; though we have attained the dimensions of advanced maturity, we are still young in years. It is not too late to remedy the errors and omissions of the past, by the adoption of measures corresponding with the prospects before us. It is true we cannot, nor is it important, that we should modernize the width and regularity of the Streets of Old New-York, now its extreme southern border; nor can we now, nor is it desirable, that we should attempt to imitate the great cities of Europe, in the ornamental grandeur of our public buildings, or the magnificence of our public squares and parks; but in all that is essential to the physical well being, to the full development of the trade and commerce, and to the preservation of property and the promotion of the general welfare, it is not too late to devise and adopt permanent measures, in keeping with our present as well as future condition.

Having in view another communication more detailed in its suggestions, and more recommendatory in its character, I do not propose now to go into a discussion of the improvements required to remedy the defects and supply the omissions of the past; it is sufficient for the present occasion to revert to the source whence we have derived prosperity, and generally to the leading measures necessary to preserve, maintain and increase it.

I propose, therefore, to consider now, the questions, *to what is New-York the most indebted?* and *in what is it that she is most deficient?* In discussing these questions it seems that an innovation has been made on the peculiarly local tenor of documents of this kind, by the introduction of national topics. I beg you to remember that our City is of national interest, its success of national importance, and that its rise or downfall is inseparably connected with [illegible] directly dependent upon, the legislation and policy of the General Government, than that of any Commonwealth in the Union. [illegible] I [illegible] that the magnitude of the interests involved may be deemed a sufficient warrant for the introduction of topics apparently foreign to this occasion.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

With its concomitant, Domestic Commerce, is the germ whence has sprung our might. To that interest, the first and most lastingly beneficial of all departments of industry—the richest in its results and the most ennobling in its character, as spreading the mantle of civilization, disseminating peace and intelligence, and good will from man to man; as an instrument in the hands of Almighty God, by which his word is carried to the furthermost ends of the earth; we are indebted for the foundation upon which rests the corner-stone of all our prosperity.

Our power is derived from commerce. Our geographical position, together with the energy, industry, ability and capital of our people, has enabled us to outstrip our sister cities in the struggle for commercial mastery, and has placed us among the first cities of the world. Without commerce, we could not have accomplished this; it has added to our population a half million in a quarter of a century—has drawn to us the capital and enterprise of every quarter of the earth—has enabled us to lead in works of benevolence, philanthropy and religion; to aid our sister cities and States in building up their own localities, and has developed the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources of the whole country. Without commerce, the New-York of to-day would have been but little more populous than the New-York of the last century. It is commerce that has made us what we are, and to it we must look to maintain the supremacy we possess. Therefore it is important to retain this great element of power unimpaired. With it we can be everything—without it, nothing. Now, as this interest, like all others, flourishes most when least subjected to Governmental interference, [illegible] in a full consideration of the question presented, we cannot overlook the restrictions which have been imposed upon it, by the Federal Government.

THE MAYOR'S OPINION ON THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

In my opinion the mode of collecting revenue by imposts, heretofore adopted, has been detrimental not only to our own interests, but to those of the whole country.

The levying of imposts upon importations is, to the extent of the impost, a hindrance to commerce, and anything that is a hindrance to commerce is adverse to every other department of industry. To declare that every cargo or article of merchandise brought to our port, from a foreign country, shall be subjected to duty, viz.: tax, before it be allowed to come on shore for sale or consumption, is, to the extent of the sum demanded, together with its mode of collection, an obstruction to importations, and thus far injurious to commercial intercourse with foreign nations.

It matters little to the industry and capital of New-York in what form and by what mode or pretext taxation is exacted. Every operation of Government, the object of which is to raise revenue, imposes a burden upon the people.

We endure taxation from three several sources to aid in the support of three independent governments. The City Corporation spends its millions per annum, and makes its levies upon our property for reimbursement; the State relies upon us for large contributions to its school and other funds; and the General Government looks to New-York for two-thirds of its whole revenue. It is of little concern whether these sums are required in the aggregate, or whether thus separated into three distinct demands. There is no difference in the effect, whether the draught be made by a levy upon our property, as in the case of the City and State, or whether upon our consumption and trade, as in the case of the General Government. The mode varies, but the results are the same.

It is no answer to say that we have prospered, notwithstanding these restrictions. That we have flourished even under these burdens is the greater wonder and the higher compliment to our enterprise. What would New-York not have been if left to the laws of trade and of nature; free to the interchange of commodities with all other countries? If our port had been left open to friendly ingress and if our affairs had been freed from the interference of the thousand agents through whom the Government appropriates a portion of the earnings of our trade with which to fill the national coffers, we should have stood, not the third, but the first city of the world. New-York, and indeed the whole country, requires unlimited free trade; exemption from restrictive or special legislation, and the [illegible] the industry of the people which follow in its train. We may not always possess the inherent vigor required to surmount the obstacles in our way arising from this cause. Spain was once foremost among the nations, and Cadiz among the first of European ports. They have fallen a sacrifice to a mistaken commercial policy, not unlike that of our own Government. Spain has long since ceased to hold a place among really independent nations, and now lies a victim to her own suicidal system. Her neighbors but await the day for her partition, and her island colonies the dominion of a freer and more enlightened Government.

MEXICO AND NEW-YORK.

Or look to Mexico! She followed the commercial example of her ancient mother, adhering [illegible] with Spanish tenacity. Upon this rock [illegible] become wreck. A [illegible] public opinion [illegible] this country [illegible] to other influences [illegible] whatever [illegible] conviction [illegible] duties and [illegible] revolutionary [illegible] corrupt rulers have been the instruments of destruction by which Mexican liberties and nationalities have been paralyzed and broken down; corrupt rulers, thus obtaining gold, first demoralized and then betrayed that ignorant people; and now the descendants of the haughty Spaniard in North America are, by the beckoning of an unseen but all-powerful hand, following the fading trail of the red man. The influences which control the rise and fall of empires find no truer illustration than in the history of Spanish dominion in America. The end of what is left of it is obvious. It must soon be obliterated. Let us prepare to fill the vacancy which, in spite of ourselves, awaits our occupation. The same destiny which first sent the sons of Spain to debauch and conquer the Indian; and then the more hardy sons of Britain in turn to succeed them, with liberal institutions upon which to erect a mighty self-controlling political power, will direct the further progress of the republican principle under the stars and stripes, until not only Mexico, but in the not distant future the whole of Central America, will acknowledge our sway, and become a portion of this confederation of Independent States.

In this march of empire, our own emporium is to hold no insignificant position of command. Our capital and navigation, together with the indomitable spirit of adventure, and bold, hardy enterprise of the West and South, *will head this army of territorial acquisition.* If it is to be a peaceful conquest, the commerce of New-York must lead the van; if it be by force of arms, New-York must supply the sinews of war. In any form by which this great drama is to be played out, through the inscrutable mystery of destiny, we are to be the main actors, and our resources, existing only through and by commerce, are to be the immediate agents.

Therefore let it be said to the whole country, that our increase is their gain; our onward progress their advancement; our welfare to be secured by the absence of all governmental restrictions upon the sources of our strength, the security of their own present prosperity, and the means by which their future is to be made more brilliant.

THE MAYOR RECOMMENDS A LIBERAL POLICY.

In this advocacy of freedom from governmental restraint, I wish to be understood as declaring a principle equally advantageous to this section of the country and to every branch of industry. I do not recommend this policy for the exclusive benefit of our City, *even were it possible to separate its interests* from those of the rest of the Union. It requires no argument to prove that just as the prosperity of New-York is of advantage to every State in the Union, so the general internal thrift arising from the successful prosecution of every branch of trade and manufactures and of agriculture throughout the length and breadth of the land, is indispensable to the prosperity of New-York. But independent of this connection and identification of interests, the policy I advocate is not adverse to the true policy of any other section. The whole country will advance as government interference with private industry is withdrawn. Freedom is the theory upon which our institutions are founded; and freedom in the exercise of opinion, whether political or religious, and in the pursuit of gain—whether by manufactures, commerce, or agriculture—freedom in the full development of the immense resources of our noble land, securing to all the enjoyment of the largest liberty compatible with equal justice, subjected only to the immutable laws of nature, and the preservation of the equal rights of all. Freedom thus illustrated, is the great principal of American progress.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Having thus briefly directed attention to the source of our present strength and future reliance, and pointed out the principal difficulty in the way of a full development of our elements of growth, it is now proper to refer to what in my judgment are the leading internal defects. These I propose to consider in a general manner.

Next to commerce, the principal, and it may be said with truth, the vital, internal element upon which the City of New-York depends, is its government. Its government in form and its government in execution. The form of government is of incalculable moment; for though it is true that the incumbents of the several offices, constituting as they do the body which is to carry out the government, of whatever kind it may be, can do much to impair its efficacy and subvert its intention, still they are accountable to legal tribunals, and can be periodically changed. Not so with the fundamental charter or law of government itself. This is or should be permanent in its duration, and if possible perfect in its system. It is not extravagant to say that this City, for a century, has not had a charter adapted to its wants, and in all respects adequate to its requirements.

Our corporate history will show that so far as organic law was concerned, the municipal franchise, as well as the rights of the people, were better protected when the form of Government was constructed by foreign hands, than since we have been exercising these functions for ourselves through our State authorities.

It is singular that these charters when emanating from, "the one man power," afforded more security for the corporate rights of the City, and a more certain protection for the property of the citizens, than the popular ones of late years, which have been the creation of the [illegible]. The Dongan Charter of 1686, or that of Montgomery of 1730, would be better adapted to New-York now than the hybrid, incongruous, and inadequate amendments of our own adoption. It is quite certain that although the former furnishes the foundation upon which these amendments have been made, and upon which we have been continually assuming to improve, that the *improvements* are really not improvements in fact. If ever the history of the charters, and of their times, shall be carefully written, it will be seen that with all our advancement, we are behind our ancestors in knowledge of true municipal Government.

CONCENTRATION OF POWER.

As New-Amsterdam and as New-York, we have had the Dutch Charter, emanating directly from the Home Government in 1657; the Nicholl, or first English Charter, of 1665; the Dongan Charter, of 1686; the Montgomery Charter, of 1730; the Amended Charter of 1830, with the recent amendments of 1849, 1851, and 1853. It is true that some of these may be called merely grants from the Home Government, but they are still interesting from containing the idea of their times, as to what constitute corporate rights and Municipal Government, and as contrasting very favorably with the supposed superior intelligence of the present day. The chief merits of the supposed superior intelligence of the present day. The chief merit of these ancient constitutions consisted in the *concentration of power*; and as we have strayed from this essential element of Municipal Government as applied to this City, with its tens of thousands of the dissolute and lawless, we have, in my judgment, departed from the true path and introduced fundamental errors productive of the present anarchy which is almost the absence of any Government whatever. It is this great difference between the series of amendments of 1849, 1851, and 1853, and the more compact, solid features of the Charter of 1830, that much of the present discontent arises. That there must be power all will admit, and that this power must be sufficient to secure control, none can deny, and that executive authority, equally disseminated among several heads, each separate in action and independent in prerogative, with but partial check or hindrance in any quarter, is not such a one as can govern New-York, must be apparent to all. This is not government, it is little better than legalized anarchy. The distribution of equal power in the executive departments, without one head, is subversive of true government. This is peculiarly so among a people who have learned to look upon these heads as places of large pecuniary gain, the value of which is increased as the right to control them is decreased. When the law itself frees a public officer, having the disbursement of large sums of money, from accountability, or when accountable, the responsibility is fixed in a vague, inapplicable manner, it is difficult to see how the interests of the Treasury are to be protected in times of such lax integrity as now pervades the office-seeking and the office-holding part of the community; for although there are exceptions, few men of stern integrity and high-toned, honorable principles, are to be found canvassing for the support of the corrupt interests in society, now almost indispensable to secure these places of trust. I look upon the want of concentration of power and absence of sufficient check to the action of the several departments, together with the weak and almost powerless condition of the miscalled Chief Executive Officer, as the main defects in the present government of the City. In my judgment we can never have improvement without an entire change of the present system in these respects. The Administration must be a unit. There must be one head to which the other functionaries should be subordinate, all acting in harmony and concert.

WHAT A MAYOR SHOULD BE.

The Mayor should be to the City what the President of the United States is to the General Government, and the several heads of the Departments should be his Cabinet, appointed by him, gathering their directions from his will, if needs be after proper consultation, and be liable, for cause, to removal by him. The Mayor having ample power over every municipal wrong, should be held to the most severe and rigid accountability to the people and to the Courts, not only for his own acts, but for the conduct of the subordinates, who hold their places by his appointment; and they in turn should be accountable to him, holding their offices during his own term or for a shorter period, if in his judgment the public interests demand a change. These checks and safeguards would create a solid yet truly Republican Government; the people would know where to go for redress of grievances if, indeed, under this system, any serious grievances would exist; every wrong would be promptly removed, for each official would feel the necessity of compliance and of general good behavior, as the tenure by which his office is held. I do not mean to assert, that even this form of organization would be perfect; for nothing is perfect that the mind of man conceives or the acts of man performs, but so far as the wants of the people of this great City are concerned, I mean to assert that, without these principles incorporated in our organic law, we shall never have a government, which in its Executive department, can yield present satisfaction, much less prepare the way for that bright future, to which in spite of ourselves, we are rapidly tending, as the [illegible] modern cities.

Similar views on this subject were presented by me in a communication [illegible] form, in my [illegible] message to your [illegible] action. Subsequent experience in the office of Mayor, has fully confirmed them, and I [illegible] them now with the [illegible], as it is quite improbable they will be adopted and take effect during my term; thus rendering me exempt from the suspicion of a desire to increase the patronage of the office for personal objects.

MAYOR WOOD'S DIFFICULTIES.

The want of power has been the main difficulty, thus far, in the way of my administration. The improvements made by me, if any, have been accomplished more through the exercise of will and energy than by the legal prerogatives attached to the Mayoralty. The absence of that moral force which statutory provision will always throw around the doings of a public officer, when acting in pursuance of undoubted legal authority, has weakened my influence and impaired the efficiency of my action. The vicious element in our midst, coalescing with [illegible] who have so long depended upon the treasury, together with antagonistical partisan interests ever ready to decry any public man of opposite political affinities, even though he be unexceptionable in personal character and official action, soon discovered my want of jurisdiction over many abuses existing among us, and, by concert and coalition, sought to subvert and destroy the strength of my position, and render futile my efforts towards reform. It has been the policy of this combination to *declare me responsible for numerous abuses*, whilst denying any right to abate them, and, as soon as the effort to remove them was made, to denounce me for illegal assumption of authority and the exercise of the "one man power." With these interests and their mercenary designs and subtle devices, I have had to contend, and shall continue to contend to the last. The result of the contest will decide the vital question to New-York, whether those who are adverse to good government are paramount, and whether the people are worthy of and capable of appreciating an honest and fearless discharge of official trust.

Whilst thus freely denouncing the interests opposed to the right, and to myself, as its advocate and administrator, let me not be thought unmindful of the noble support which has been given to me, by those who have favored my efforts. All classes, but those referred to, have rallied to the defence of my exertions, and given to me such a support as no other public officer of the present day has received. Surely if encouragement were needed to continued fidelity, public opinion which has been expressed in my behalf with so much enthusiasm and unanimity, would keep me steadfast in the course I have pursued. No man could falter, however arduous the duty, or however perilous the hazard, when backed up so vigorously by all those in our midst whose good opinion is worth having.

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK AND "PAUL OF TARSUS."

I have now discussed briefly and in general terms, the two requirements essential to the present prosperity and continued growth of this metropolis, viz.: the preservation and further development of its commerce, and the proper government of its people. It may be said with truth, when these are cared for, New-York is placed upon a basis as firm as the rock upon the borders of the noble Hudson. With these secured she is placed beyond the throes of political revolution in either hemisphere. Wars upon the Continent of Europe, or in the East will but further aid her navigation. Her financial position will soon command the exchanges of the world and as her Bourse vibrates, the money-changers of Europe will respond to the movement. First in arts, as first in commerce and wealth, she will then represent American superiority in every department of knowledge and in all the noble attributes of our nature, so preëminent in the present century. Then will a New-Yorker be proud of his citizenship in this metropolis; it will bear him honorable reception throughout all civilized lands, for he can say with Paul of Tarsus, "I am a citizen of no mean city."

ANOTHER MESSAGE THREATENED.

I shall submit to you soon another message making practical recommendations for your own legislation, and which in advance permit me to express the hope, may command your early attention.

In that communication I shall endeavor to point out many subjects comprehending abuses and wrongs entirely within your power to remedy, and to reform which I cannot doubt, you will heartily coöperate with me in devising suitable measures.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

## BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

### Organization of the Board of Councilmen.

The City interest in the organization of a new Board of Councilmen is always considerable, and yesterday it was unusual. It was understood that the new members would be sworn in at 12 o'clock; and at that hour the lobby and all the vacant space inside the bar was filled with spectators. There were fifty-nine members—holding over and elect—present. Mr. R. S. DIXON, member for the Twenty-fourth District, was absent, having been injured at a recent fire.

The Clerk of the Board, Mr. CHARLES MCCLENACHAN, called the members to order, when they took their seats in the order of the Districts they represented.

Soon afterwards the Mayor appeared, accompanied by his Clerk, Mr. MEAD, and several policemen, and seated himself in the President's chair. The oath of Office was then administered to the new members, in sections of tens, as follows:

THE OATH.

I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Councilman, according to the best of my ability.

The oath having been taken, the members returned to their places, and the Board was constituted as follows:

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

*Names, Residences and Politics of the Members of the Board of Councilmen, for 1856:*

| Ward. | Dist. | Names. | Residence. | Politics. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | Henry Smith | Hunt's Hotel | W.&K.N |
| | 2 | Jacob L. Smith | 1 Broadway | Dem. |
| 2 | 3 | Gideon Clifton | 75 Beekman-street | Whig. |
| 3 | 4 | Amos T. Gavitt | 49 Robinson-street | W.&K.N |
| 4 | 5 | John Banich | 75 Frankfort-street | Dem. |
| | 6 | James Reilly | 35 Madison-street | Dem. |
| | 7 | George P. Bickford | 260 Pearl-street | S. Dem. |
| 5 | 8 | James L. Waugh | 112 Franklin-street | H. Dem. |
| | 9 | George A. Barney | 51 North Moore-st | Whig. |
| | 10 | Wm. H. Crane | 463 Greenwich-st | W.&K.N |
| 6 | 11 | Matthew Murray | 124 Leonard-street | H. Dem. |
| | 12 | George McKinley | 116 Centre-street | Dem. |
| | 13 | James E. Kerrigan | 43 Bowery | H. Dem. |
| 7 | 14 | George W. Warner | 139 Madison-street | W.&K.N |
| | 15 | Michael Barry | 355 Cherry-street | H. Dem. |
| | 16 | Orlando Gray | 317 Henry-street | Dem. |
| 8 | 17 | Jonas N. Phillips | 73 Greene-street | H. Dem. |
| | 18 | James E. Colgrove | 179 Prince-street | K. N. |
| | 19 | Jos. D. Martin | 68 Charlton-street | W.&K.N |
| | 20 | Ledyard K. Avery | 355 Washington-st | W.&K.N |
| 9 | 21 | John Kennard | 392 Greenwich-st | K. N. |
| | 22 | Alex. Hemphill | 17 Morton-street | K. N. |
| | 23 | C. S. Cooper | 6 Ninth-avenue | K. N. |
| | 24 | R. S. Dixon | Fourth-street | K. N. |
| 10 | 25 | John Roehner | 62 Division-street | Whig. |
| | 26 | John Van Tyne | 231 Broome-street | S. Dem. |
| | 27 | Charles Whitlock | 106 Essex-street | W.&K.N |
| 11 | 28 | Henry W. Colyer | 189 Stanton-street | Dem. |
| | 29 | Isaac B. Skaats | 116 Columbia-street | W.&K.N |
| | 30 | F. I. A. Boole | 311 Third-street | H. Dem. |
| | 31 | Geo. H. Raymond | 187 Sixth-street | K. N. |
| | 32 | John Hart | 216 Eleventh-street | Dem. |
| 13 | 33 | William Floyd | 4 Goerck-street | K. N. |
| | 34 | Edw'd C. McConnell | 14 Ridge-street | S. Dem. |
| | 35 | Ephraim Reed | 62 Suffolk-street | Dem. |
| 14 | 36 | Francis O'Reilly | 8 Prince-street | S. Dem. |
| | 37 | Thomas Farran | 191 Mott-street | S. Dem. |
| | 38 | Michael Smith | 187 Hester-street | H. Dem. |
| 15 | 39 | John H. Brady | 136 Amity street | D.&K.N. |
| | 40 | Otis D. Swan | 20 Lafayette-place | W.&K.N |
| | 41 | Charles E. Appleby | 73 Fifth-avenue | W.&K.N |
| 16 | 42 | Andrew Leary | 288 Eighth-avenue | H. Dem. |
| | 43 | George Merritt | 107 West 20th-street | W.&K.N |
| | 44 | Samuel Hopper | 129 Eighteenth-st | W.&K.N |
| | 45 | Charles S. Watrous | 118 West 16th-street | W.&K.N |
| 17 | 46 | J. W. T. Van Riper | 22 First-street | W.&K.N |
| | 47 | Benj. F. Pinckney | 96 Stanton-street | W.&K.N |
| | 48 | F. J. Miller | cor. Av. A. & 5th-st | Dem. |
| | 49 | Andrew J. Odell | 31 Seventh-street | W.&K.N |
| | 50 | Bernard Reilly | 192 East 13th-street | H. Dem. |
| 20 | 51 | James Wallace, Jr. | 380 Tenth-avenue | H. Dem. |
| | 52 | Dennis Ryer | — 34th-street | S. Dem. |
| | 53 | Thomas A. Dunn | 438 Eighth-avenue | H. Dem. |
| 21 | 54 | John L. Noyes | — 35th-street | Dem. |
| | 55 | Wm. H. Taylor | 86 30th-street | W.&K.N |
| 18 | 56 | William N. Baxter | 214 East 23d-street | W.&K.N |
| | 57 | John J. Bradley | | Dem. |
| 19 | 58 | Hiram A. Maynard | E. 51st-st., near 3d-av | W.&K.N |
| 22 | 59 | Henry A. Cargill | W. 60th-st., near 10th-av | Dem. |
| 12 | 60 | Isaac A. Hopper | Carmansville | W.&K.N |
| | | Whig and K. N. | | 31 |
| | | Dem. | | 29 |
| | | Total | | 60 |

After the new members had been sworn, the Clerk called the roll, and a quorum being present, he suggested that he was ready to hear any motion that might be made.

Mr. COOPER moved that GEORGE BARNEY act as temporary chairman.

Mr. BOOLE moved to amend that JONAS A. PHILLIPS take the chair.

The ayes and noes were demanded, but declared out of order by the Clerk until the Board was organised.

The question was taken on the amendment, and it was lost—Ayes 28; Noes 31.

The original motion (that Mr. BARNEY take the chair) was then carried—Ayes 31; Noes 27.

Mr. BARNEY was declared elected *pro tem.*, and was conducted to the chair by Messrs. WAUGH and RAYMOND, who were appointed to that duty by the Clerk.

Mr. BARNEY briefly and appropriately acknowledged the honor done him, and expressed himself in favor of union and harmony.

Mr. C. L. COOPER moved that the rules of the late Board be adopted as the rules of the present Board.

The President declared the motion out of order till a permanent organization was effected.

Mr. BAXTER moved that the Board proceed to ballot for a permanent President. Carried.

Mr. VAN RIPER moved that it require 31 votes to constitute a choice. Carried.

Messrs. H. SMITH, VAN RIPER and FARRAN, were appointed Tellers.

The ballot was then had, the members walking to the Clerk's desk as their names were called and depositing their ballots.

The first ballot was declared illegal, there being sixty votes polled and but fifty-nine members present.

A new ballot was then ordered, which was also declared illegal—one double ballot having been cast, having both the names of PINCKNEY and GRAY thereon.

Mr. SWAN moved that the next ballot for President, owing to the previous informality, and to prevent further difficulty, be given *viva voce*.

The motion was finally withdrawn, Mr. SWAN giving notice that he would renew it, if another informal ballot occurred.

A new ballot (the third) was then ordered.

Messrs. VOORHIS and CLANCY appeared, as a Committee from the Board of Aldermen, and notified the Councilmen, through Mr. VOORHIS, that the other Board was ready to proceed to business.

The result of the third ballot was declared to be as follows:

Whole number of votes polled....59
Benjamin F. Pinckney, of the 47th Dist., received....31
Orlando Gray, of the 16th Dist., received....28

Mr. PINCKNEY was declared elected President of the Board for the ensuing year.

Messrs. CRANE and WALLACE were appointed a Committee to conduct the President to the Chair.

When seated, the President arose, and addressed the Board as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

*Gentlemen of the Board of Councilmen:*

In accepting the honorable position to which your kindness has called me, I beg to express to you my sincere thanks for so great a mark of your confidence and esteem.

Selected to preside over a body having charge of the interests of the first commercial City in America—a City destined, doubtless, to become the first in the world—the more popular of its legislative branches—and the one in which, under its charter, all bills requiring an expenditure of the public money must originate,—I sensibly realize the great responsibility resting upon me as your presiding officer.

We are, gentlemen, the representatives of various and widely-separated sections of the City—sections having, it may be supposed, diverse interests.

Let us, at the threshold of our labors, divest ourselves of all sectional spirit or partisan feeling, and, as the representatives of the citizens of this great metropolis, enter upon our duties in a spirit of concord.

In the performance of these duties, differences of opinion will, as in all deliberative assemblies, necessarily arise.

Let me implore you, that in all these discussions you exhibit calmness, and a desire only to protect and advance the interests of the great constituency which you represent—that you exercise a careful guard over language, that nothing may be uttered calculated to create acrimony, or mar the harmony which should ever exist among members of a legislative body, and as you have confidence in your own integrity, so confide in the integrity of each other.

In the discharge of the duties upon which I am about to enter, I shall need your generous assistance and support.

Governed by such rules as you in your wisdom may adopt, I shall expect and endeavor to enforce a strict compliance therewith; to the end that system may govern in all our action, expedition be ensured, and dignity and decorum preserved.

And now, gentlemen, let me solicit you to enter upon your duties with zeal and energy, exercising such commendable judgment in their discharge as to secure to yourselves the confidence and the approval of an enlightened constituency.

The speech of the President was received with applause, on the conclusion of which he asked "what was the further pleasure of the Board?"

Mr. PHILLIPS moved that the Board proceed to the election of Clerk.

Mr. SWAN moved, as an amendment, that the vote for Clerk of the Board be taken by acclamation.

Mr. CHARLES MCCLENACHAN was then elected Clerk by acclamation.

Mr. NICHOLAS M. SLIDELL was then elected Sergeant-at-Arms by acclamation.

Mr. GRAY moved that the votes and rules of the old Board be adopted as the votes and rules of this. Carried.

Mr. SWAN moved that a Committee of five be appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor, and inform him that they were ready to proceed to business. Carried.

The President appointed Messrs. Swan, Gray, Avery, Taylor and Miller, such Committee, and they proceeded to the discharge of their duty.

Mr. BARNEY moved that a Committee be also appointed to wait upon the Board of Aldermen, and inform that body that the Council Board was ready to proceed to business. Carried.

The President appointed Messrs. Barney, H. Smith, Dunn, B. Reilly, and Cargill, such Committee, and they proceeded to the discharge of their duty.

The Committee appointed to wait upon the Aldermen soon returned, and reported that they had performed the duty assigned them. The report was accepted and the Committee dismissed.

Mr. BAXTER moved that the Board proceed to the election of a Deputy Clerk by acclamation.

Agreed to, and Mr. John H. Foote was reëlected.

The Committee appointed to wait upon his Honor the Mayor returned, and reported that the Mayor would communicate to the Board at once in writing.

The report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

The President then announced a Message from his Honor the Mayor, (which will be found elsewhere.)

The Clerk commenced to read.

After the reading of a few lines,

Mr. BARNEY moved to suspend the further reading, and that one thousand extra copies be printed in document form for the use of the members.

Mr. SWAN moved, as an amendment, that one thousand extra copies be also printed for general distribution.

The amendment was accepted by the mover, and the motion, as amended, was carried.

Mr. BAXTER moved that the Board proceed to the election of a first assistant Clerk by acclamation.

Mr. H. SMITH moved as an amendment that Mr. C. A. S. Holder be elected by acclamation. Carried, and the motion, as amended, adopted.

Mr. BAXTER moved that John E. Green be elected Messenger, by acclamation. Carried.

Mr. BAXTER then moved that the Board proceed to the election of a door-keeper, by acclamation.

Mr. SWAN suggested the name of Mr. Wm. H. Peabody.

Mr. AVERY suggested the name of James H. Hoyt.

Mr. BAXTER then withdrew his motion.

It was then agreed to go into an election for door-keeper by ballot.

The former tellers were continued.

The result of the ballot was declared as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 59, of which

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wm. H. Peabody rec'd | 11 | James Fagin received | 25 |
| James Hoyt received | 21 | Scattering | 2 |

Necessary to a choice....31

The PRESIDENT declared that there was no election.

Mr. MCKINLEY moved that the Board do now adjourn. Withdrawn.

Mr. SWAN moved that the rule requiring a meeting of the Board on the first Monday evening of the present month be suspended.

Mr. MCKINLEY again moved that the Board do adjourn. Lost.

Another ballot was then ordered for doorkeeper.

The second ballot was declared to be informal, there being more votes polled than there were members present.

Mr. HEMPHILL moved that the rule requiring 31 for a choice be suspended. Lost.

Mr. DUNN moved that the Board do now adjourn. Withdrawn by request, whereupon

The PRESIDENT announced that he had appointed Mr. Joseph E. Hamblin Reader of the Board for the ensuing year.

The motion to adjourn was renewed and lost.

Another ballot for Doorkeeper was then taken.

The result of this (the third) ballot was declared as follows:

Whole number of votes polled, 59, of which

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| James H. Hoyt received | 22 | James K. Fagan | 25 |
| Wm. H. Peabody | 10 | Scattering | 2 |

Necessary to a choice....30

Mr. HART moved that the Board do now adjourn. Lost—Ayes, 26; Nays, 26.

A new ballot was then ordered, which resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes polled, 59, of which

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| James H. Hoyt received | 20 | James K. Fagan | 14 |
| Wm H. Peabody | 23 | Scattering | 2 |

No election.

Mr. MCKINLEY moved that the Board do now adjourn. Carried—Ayes, 31; Nays, 26.

The Board was then declared adjourned until Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

The fact that nearly all the new members and many of those holding over, had on new suits of clothes, may be considered noteworthy, so we publish it as a fact, apparent to all who had the pleasure of being present at the organization.

MAIDEN AND OTHER SPEECHES.

During the balloting for a President, Mr. MERRITT, a new member, made his maiden speech. He suggested that, as it was yet early, members might as well take it easy, and keep perfectly cool. He made the remark with some warmth.

When an extra number of ballots had been found twice, the President *pro tem.* suggested the propriety of members keeping their seats, so that the tellers might have less difficulty.

This elicited a maiden effort from Councilman KERRIGAN.

Standing beside the Clerk's desk he said: Well, I move that all who are not members of the Board be required to come away from the President's Chair.

The President would not entertain Mr. KERRIGAN's motion. He said: I would suggest—

Mr. KERRIGAN—(a second effort)—There is no suggesting about it. I want them to come down.

Those not members are supposed to have "come down" immediately, as soon afterwards the Councilman was seen to smile, and the business went on without further interruption until the adjournment.

A SOCIAL TIME.

When the Board had adjourned, the President and Clerk invited the members to dine with them at DELMONICO's, in Chambers-street, which they did with great pleasure. When the dinner was over speeches were made by several members; the health of the old President, Mr. D. D. CONOVER, was drunk with enthusiasm, and in his absence, the sentiment was briefly and pleasantly responded to by Councilman BARNEY. President PINCKNEY and Mr. MCCLENACHAN, the popular Clerk, had each to respond to friendly sentiments; so also had the Reader, Mr. HAMBLIN, who bids fair to become as great a favorite with the new Board as he was with the old. The company sat until about 4 o'clock, when they separated with a feeling that [illegible] by the opportunity thus afforded of [illegible] more intimately acquainted. If the courtesy and harmony which prevailed at the dinner, obtain in the Board, there will be more business done, and less unprofitable bickering, than has been done.

More Swearing.

The Mayor was occupied during yesterday forenoon, swearing in Constables, and Assessors for the several Wards.

LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Corporation Counsel.
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, Street Commissioner.
NATHANIEL [illegible], Commissioner Repairs and Supplies.
GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

THE ASSESSORS.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as Assessors:

| Ward. | Name | Residence |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Robert Walker | No. 25 Greenwich-st. |
| 2 | Julian Botts | No. 36 Ann-street. |
| 3 | Edward Meredith | No. 4 Warren-street. |
| 4 | Thomas Fitzgerald | No. 14 Cherry-street. |
| 5 | John M. Bennett | No. 55 White-street. |
| 6 | John Morton | No. 25 City Hall-pl. |
| 7 | John Poynton | No. 300 Monroe-st. |
| 8 | N. W. Allard | No. 152 Varick-st. |
| 9 | J. V. B. Allen | No. 423 Hudson-st. |
| 10 | Wm. Vanduser | No. 89 Hester-street. |
| 11 | Enoch Lewis | No. 28 Cannon-st. |
| 12 | Stephen Sats | No. 100 Avenue A. |
| 13 | John B. Ryerson | No. 135 Broome-st. |
| 14 | Wm. S. Cole | No. 115 Elizabeth-st. |
| 15 | R. Sedgwick, Jr. | No. 337 Broadway. |
| 16 | Edward [illegible] | No. 274 West 16th-st. |
| 17 | Dudley B. Andrews | No. 80 First-street. |
| 18 | Wm. H. London | No. 58 East 26th-st. |
| 19 | John D. Hoyt | 84th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. |
| 20 | Joseph Miller | No. 154 West 32d-st. |
| 21 | James Davis | No. 137 East 28th-st. |
| 22 | James E. Coulter | Cor. 54th-st. & B'way. |

## ONE WEEK LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS.

### Arrival of the St. Louis from Aspinwall.

### SAFE DISEMBARKATION OF U. S. TROOPS FOR CALIFORNIA.

### NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

### GOLD DISCOVERIES IN CHILI.

### ANTICIPATED REVOLUTION IN PERU.

### TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

The steamship *St. Louis*, A. C. CROOKER master, from Aspinwall, N. G., consigned to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, arrived yesterday morning.

She left New-York Dec. 11, 2:30 P. M., for Old Point Comfort, Va., arrived 5:30 P. M., 13th; sailed from Old Point 15th, 6 P. M., having on board the 9th Regiment Infantry, 800 officers and privates. She encountered heavy weather crossing the Gulf, reached Aspinwall 5 P. M. 23d, 7 days 23 hours from Cape Henry.

The troops disembarked early on the morning of the 24th, and were conveyed by Railroad to Panama and placed on board of steamers *Oregon* and *Golden Age*, all in fine health, before sundown of same day.

The *Oregon* left for San Francisco 5:30 P. M. 24th, to be followed by the *Age* immediately upon the arrival of the steamer of the 20th from New-York.

The *St. Louis* left Aspinwall for New-York 6 P. M. Dec. 27. Experienced strong gales, with heavy head sea, from 27th to 31st. From Cape Hatteras to Capes of the Delaware, encountered very heavy gales from N. E. and N. W. Made the Highlands 4 A. M. 7th.

The Isthmus is remarkably healthy, and the Railroad in excellent order, passengers crossing from ocean to ocean in four hours.

The following is a list of officers of 9th Regiment of Infantry, passengers per *St. Louis* from Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va., to Aspinwall, N. G.:

Col. Com'g. GEORGE WRIGHT, wife, daughter, son and servant.
Lieut. Col. Silas Casey.
Brv't. Lt. Col. E. J. Steptoe.
Capt. & Brv't. Maj. P. Lugenbeel, wife, three children and servant.
Lieut. and Quarter-Master J. Van Voast, wife and servant.
Lieut. and Adg't. T. C. English, wife and servant.
Asst. Surgeon J. B. Brown, wife and three children, Miss Crawford.
Asst. Surgeon Sukely.
Acting Asst. Surgeon Randolph.
Captain Chas. S. Winder and wife.
Capt. Guthrie.
Capt. Fletcher.
Capt. Archer and servant.
Capt. Bowman, wife, daughter, and Miss Connor.
Capt. F. T. Dent, wife and child.
Lieuts. Harvie, Charles A. Reynolds, McKibbin, Wickliffe, Douglas, L. Bissell, J. Miller, Wood, Owen, Davis, Fleming, Howard and Allen.
Sutler—T. P. Chiffelle and wife, Miss Beatty, Mr. Armstrong.
736 non-commissioned officers and privates.

We are indebted to the purser of the *St. Louis* for the above intelligence, and for late files of papers.

NEW-GRANADA.

**Alleged Assault by a Conductor of the Panama Railroad—Cock-fighting on the Isthmus—Disembarkation of Troops—Christmas at Aspinwall—Railroad Depot.**

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PANAMA, Sunday, Dec. 23, 1855.

I avail myself of the sailing of the troop-ship *St. Louis*, which is advertised for to-morrow, from Aspinwall, to send you such items of news as may be of interest.

The Railroad Company has purchased from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company the propeller *Columbus*, of about 700 tons, and will put her in the coast trade hereabouts.

The British war propellor *Brisk*, which sailed from Acapulco on the 7th of this month for Panama, with $1,500,000 in silver, has not yet arrived. It is supposed she touched in to La Union, or some other port on the coast. British vessels have always brought a good deal of silver here for England from Mexican ports, but, on account of the high export duties, they have generally smuggled the greater part of it. Now that the duty has been reduced, nearly two-thirds—that is, to three per cent.—the full amount appears on the manifests, and the result is an increase of benefit to the Mexican Treasury.

Last week a conductor on the Panama Railroad was brought before one of the Sambo Courts for an assault on a native passenger. The charge is generally understood to be an exaggerated one—nevertheless the Judge required bail in the sum of $2,000. A prominent and responsible gentleman immediately tendered the requisite security—but a party of young gentlemen, relatives of the complainant, assisted by the Commercial Judge, LEON VIVES, one of the many *exploiters* that Carthagena has spewed out upon this Isthmus, made all sorts of objections to the bail, the intention being to punish the Conductor by imprisonment before trial. They very nearly succeeded in accomplishing their purpose. This circumstance shows the necessity there is for an American Consul at this point. Three months has now elapsed since Consul WARD notified the authorities here that he should hold no further communication with them, and yet, although ordered to do so by Secretary MARCY, he has not yet lowered his pretensions to be "lord of all he surveys;" and consequently is not recognised by the authorities at this port.

Panama is still excessively dull; and a cock-fight each Sunday afternoon is the sum total of our amusements. The *entrepreneurs* of the fight visit the principal families in the morning to take the names of such lady and gentlemen betters as do not consider it respectable to appear in the ring. A young lady friend, who speaks rather bad English, has just interrupted my scribbling with the interrogatory: "Do you wish to expose one dollar on one very good roost—*muy bravo*—that JUAN is going to fight to-day?" Of course, I exposed the *peso*. If my rooster wins, I shall be invited to drink champagne this evening.

F. W. R.

COLON, (ASPINWALL,) Thursday, Dec. 27, 1855.

I have nothing of importance to add to my Panama items, save that the dollar I "exposed" last Sunday was lost! JUAN's rooster stood up to the fight manfully against that of "Willy of the Railroad"—in fact, had him whipped and down—but not being satisfied with his victory, must needs peck at his conquered foe; when Willy, like WELLINGTON at Waterloo and TAYLOR at Buena Vista, not having the least idea how bad a plight he was in, "ris up" and with one desperate effort laid JUAN's bird dead at his feet, amid the shouts and cheers of three hundred niggers. Such are the Sunday amusements [illegible].

The 9th Regiment, under command of Col. WRIGHT, arrived here on the night of the 23d, all crossed safely and comfortably the next day, and were quietly steamed away on the Oregon the same evening. The ship, however, had not sailed last evening. Col. WRIGHT had the privilege of [illegible] days in Panama, and was occupied in making up correspondence for the War Department, but will probably sail this evening.

I came over here on the 25th, in company with quite a large party of ladies and gentlemen, by invitation of the citizens of Colon, to a Christmas ball and supper. Both were exceedingly creditable to the managers and citizens, and were participated in with great delight, especially by the Spanish portion of our company. Yesterday, we all lunched with that popular young officer, Capt. DOW, on board the steamship *St. Louis*; and to-day are to return, with our band of music, to Panama.

I find some improvements in progress here, but the principal is the great stone freight-house and depot in progress of erection by the Railroad Company. The stone is taken from their own quarries on the line of the road, and appears to be an excellent building material, and easily worked. They have been sunk thirty feet for the primary foundation, and then the stone foundation is sunk eight feet below the ground. The building is to be 400 feet in length and 100 feet wide. The railroad is in fine order, the rains having entirely ceased. The transit is made regularly in from three to four hours, with as much comfort as on any road in the States.

The British steamer, which arrived on the 20th instant from Southampton, brought out 300 packages of freight, as much as the average brought by the New-York steamers for California.

The *St. Louis* brought out the *Times* of the 10th, with European dates up to Dec. 1, and the report of ALVAREZ's fall—being the only New-York paper we received of a later date than the 11th.

F. W. R.

Shipping at Aspinwall.

Alluding to the shipping at Aspinwall, the *Courier* says:

"There are at the present writing, [illegible] thirty vessels in sight from our office, and although there have been almost daily arrivals and departures, the number constantly in port has varied but very little. The majority of those now here are laden for the Steamship and Railroad Companies. And it is plausible to presume that for some time to come the said majority will continue to increase, and that it will return, laden with freight stored, if necessary, and loaded, free—by the Panama Railroad Company,—to the discouragement of many who would swell the number of forwarding and commission houses at this central point of the world's thoroughfare, and even of some of those now [illegible] here. The masters of the vessels now here have added much to the life of our city [illegible] during their stay here.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili.

Valparaiso dates are to Nov. 30. On the 17th inst. the Government convoked Congress for an extraordinary session. The matter for consideration consisted of a project of civil law, the treaty celebrated with the Argentine Republic, the Consular Convention with New-Granada and with Ecuador, supplementary estimates of extraordinary expenses, &c.

The treaty with the Argentine Republic and the Consular Convention with Ecuador and New-Granada, were approved.

The new code of civil laws was first discussed in the Senate and approved. It is to come into operation on the 1st of January, 1857 [illegible]. The extraordinary expenses are for the purpose of enlarging the School of Arts, and for completing the outfit of the steamer *Esmeralda*, already launched in the Thames.

It was expected that the session would be a short one. On the 29th November, the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Chili, was duly signed and exchanged at Santiago.

The papers contain no further political news.

About eight years since, a young Chilena, named ELISA BRAVO, of Concepcion, was seized and sold or given to a warlike tribe of Indians in the interior. All the efforts of the family, as well as those of the Government, have proved futile, in the various attempts to rescue her. Information has been received that the unhappy girl has been sold to the Indians East of the Andes, which will render her recovery still less hopeful. It is supposed she was carried off by some influential persons, who feared she might disclose who were the real authors of the well-known butchery of [illegible], in which she was made captive.

The Valparaiso correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald* writing on the 30th November, says:

This town continues to be in a gold fever, and hundreds are rushing to the diggings, which are about fifteen miles from here.

We see almost daily the old familiar sights of San Francisco, and gold washers, cradles, long toms, &c., are tooted along, as well as picks, crow-bars and sieves. The [illegible] are off to the mines. The southern diggings near Concepcion do not turn out so well as those in this vicinity, and consequently we hear southern prospectors are coming this way.

Considerable quantities of quartz gold has been found, and some nuggets. The quality of the gold is fully equal to any I ever saw either in California or Australia.

Several vessels have sailed from here for Australia with samples of gold, and in six months time we may look for a small increase of our population, which will astonish the natives of this Republic. A person to dig has to pay some $2 or $3 for a site, and the mining laws of Chili are so liberal that a miner, if he has any reason to believe that gold exists even in a gentleman's garden, or in his cellar, can lay claim to dig there by paying his $3 and taking out his certificate of the location.

To give you an idea of the richness and quality of the gold, I would state that a well-known merchant of this city offered to bet $500 that he would leave Valparaiso at 6 A. M., and return at 6 P. M., with an ounce of his own digging. From what I can see of the diggings, it seems to me that companies of determined men cannot fail to do as well as in California, if not better.

COMMERCIAL.—During the fifteen days ending Nov. 30, but few arrivals of foreign merchandise had taken place; the sales were consequently limited, being confined principally to purchases for the Bolivian market. A large sale of 50,000 gls. sugar caused holders to advance their prices, but the advance is looked upon as temporary. A cargo of 800 tons of Coal per *Gem of the Nith*, was sold at $16, deliverable at Caldera.

FLOUR.—There has been some animation in the Flour trade. Owing to exports for New-Holland sales were effected at $9 50, but prices afterwards rose to $10 37, $10 50 and $10 75. The export of this article has caused a scarcity that will probably keep the price up until the new crop comes in.

Bolivia.

We have no news to record from this Republic, nor do we find in the Peruvian or Chilian papers any notices of interest.

Peru.

Our private advices inform us that every symptom of another revolution is apparent. CASTILLA is fast losing his influence, and the friends of VIVANCO and ECHENIQUE are both waiting for "something to turn up" to try their chance once more. Arrests are made nightly in Lima of persons supposed to be inimical to the Government, and every one feels that CASTILLA's rule will soon come to an end.

The splendid new frigate *Apurimac*, just arrived from England, was got on shore in the harbor, and with some difficulty hauled off by the steamers in port.

The present naval force of Peru, according to the *Heraldo*, consists of two first-class frigates, one brigantine, one schooner, and one cutter, in which are not included two steamers built for the navigation of the Amazon, and at present lying useless in that river.

The *Heraldo* asks what is the use of this fleet, acquired at a cost of nearly two millions of dollars? and answers, only to satisfy the national pride, and fire salutes in Callao harbor, whilst, at the same time, the frontier is exposed to the ravages of the Indian savages, and there are no troops to protect the inhabitants.

The expense of keeping up this useless fleet is calculated at, at least, $750,000 a year.

In the report of the Secretary of War and Marine, we find that there are at present 142 commissioned naval officers.

The officering of the Peruvian army must also be a very expensive affair, seeing that, according to the before-mentioned report it includes 3 grand marshals, 5 generals of divisions, 15 generals of brigade, 91 colonels, 160 lieutenant-colonels, besides [illegible] other commissioned officers.

The exportation of saltpetre, for November, from Iquique, amount to 124,362 quintals, of which upwards of [illegible] went to Hamburg.

The guano export, for the month of November, was as follows:

19 vessels, of 13,504 tons, for England, Australia, and Italy.
1 vessel, of 373 tons, for the United States.
2 vessels, of 2,617 tons, for France and French Colonies.
4 vessels, of [illegible] tons, for Mauritius.
1 vessel, of [illegible] tons, for Spain.
27 vessels, of [illegible] tons register.

AUSTRALIA.

Legislative Proceedings—A Coup de [illegible]—Lola Montez—Latest Commercial News.

We have advices from Sydney, N. S. W., to the

[illegible] of Sabbath [illegible] than [illegible]

The Sydney Morning Herald from the 10th Sept. to Oct. [illegible], inclusive, contain little news of importance [illegible] general market.

The Royal Mail ship *Champion of the Sea*, from England July 8, arrived on the 25th. The *Asia* for London, with the mails, was to sail on the 1st. The Legislative Council had passed the new Marriage Bill, which gave general satisfaction.

The Public Works Loan bill has been read a third time and passed. Its object is to authorize the negotiation of loans in Great Britain or elsewhere out of the colony, and which, together with the interest, shall be a primary charge upon the public revenue of the colony.

The New South Wales patriotic fund had reached the large sum of [illegible], of which [illegible] had been forwarded to London.

Our advices from Melbourne are to the 20th of September.

Considerable excitement appears to have been [illegible] portion of the public at Melbourne by [illegible] performance of the Spider Dance [illegible] the *Argus* characterized [illegible] in severe terms as not fitted for public [illegible]. This called forth an indignant reply [illegible] and on the night following [illegible] was read to the audience at the [illegible] Royal [illegible] from the attacks and insinuations made against her. The address concluded in these words: "Ladies and gentlemen, 'tis for you to decide, and by your decision to show whether a Melbourne audience is to be deprived of its amusement, and tutored on morality by any monster, whose multiplicity of eyes discovers vice where none exists, and through a false medium to distort what is in reality a legitimate spectacle into an indecent performance. I am here, therefore, ready to do my duty before the public. If I do dance, I shall do my best endeavor to please you, and your verdict shall decide as to its purity. Shall I dance or not?"

The house was in an uproar for some minutes after the reading of this address, and the audience immediately expressed their desire that the dance should be proceeded with, which was accordingly done. At its conclusion, the popular feeling gave itself vent in "nine groans for the *Argus*, and nine cheers for the *Herald*."

The mercantile article in the *Herald* of the 20th says:

The officially declared insolvencies, and rumored failures of many mercantile firms, have caused a serious depression in almost all commercial departments; whilst the vexatious delay on the part of the Government, in bringing forward the new tariff bill, has added to the general embarrassments of trade. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, we may confidently offer an opinion, that the caution observed by our leading firms during the last ten or twelve months, and with our increasing population, the large demand for all articles of domestic consumption, our trade, notwithstanding the present temporary depression, may be declared to be in a sound state. During the last ten days the result of public sales evinced considerable improvement in many of the chief articles of commerce, whilst heavy consignments from European, American, and colonial ports prove that confidence in the stability and increasing importance in the trade of Sydney is unshaken in spite of Wheat, it is to be hoped, is only a brief prostration of trade.

The weekly receipts from the Western, Southern and Northern gold-fields, by public escort and private hands, are estimated at 5,000 ounces.

[illegible] Flour late prices were not sustained, in consequence of advices of large intended consignments. Fine is quoted at £30; seconds, £24; Chilian Wheat at 14s. to 16s. Gallego and Haxall brands [illegible] per bbl.

Timber is chiefly in demand for building purposes [illegible] American tongued and grooved boards are extremely scarce, whilst they are now in urgent request. The *Magnolia*, from New-York, brought a quantity, but it had not yet been brought into the market, nor was the consignment sufficiently large to influence present prices, which were ruling high.

Advices from Adelaide to the 22d instant, state that the news from Melbourne and Sydney, coupled with the scarcity of Flour in South Australia, has induced holders to demand [illegible] for fine, and whilst the trade is so barely supplied, it is difficult to say if a further advance will not be established beyond this figure.

The Melbourne *Argus* of the 20th Sept. says: The gold market continues to be remarkably dull, the price remaining at £3 16s. [illegible] ounce.

### Governor Reeder's Veto.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1856.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

SIR: In your paper of to-day I observe that an allusion [illegible] to me is rather strangely forced into the discussion of a very foreign subject. While I have no reason to attribute it to any desire to do me injustice, and certainly should be very reluctant to do so with a journal whose support and commendation [illegible] have entitled its conductors to my gratitude and excited my most kindly feelings, I must still, in justice to myself, take issue with you upon the fact which you state, and endeavor to convince you of your mistake. I did not veto any act of the Legislature upon the ground that it was "no Legislature." My veto was based upon the reason that the Legislature had passed the act in question at an improper place, and not upon any organic defect in the body itself; and the distinction is a broad and palpable one. A Legislature may have a sound and legal organization and an unquestionable official tenure, and yet, when attempting an official act at an unauthorized locality, its action will be nugatory and void.

The principle may be familiarly illustrated by the case of an Alderman or Justice of the Peace administering an oath, taking an acknowledgment, or doing any other official act outside of the particular district for which he is elected or appointed; or of a Marshal, Sheriff or Constable serving a process out of his especial bounds. The act would be declared void by any tribunal competent to supervise it, and yet the decision would not at all affect the office itself.

And I may add that were the reason of the message such as you represent it, still—call it a veto or what you will—it was eminently proper as a communication from the Executive, to make known to the Legislative Assembly that at that place he could not cooperate with them in any attempt at legislation. Otherwise they could never have known of any objection to their proceedings. Indeed, an examination will satisfy you this was the principal object and tenor of the message. This may seem unnecessary trouble on my part for defending myself against the imputation of a slight personal inconsistency, yet as your journal exerts (and deservedly too) so extensive and powerful an influence, I could not refrain from correcting what I supposed to be an error of mere inadvertence.

Very Respectfully Yours,
A. H. REEDER.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### The Central Park Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 28, 1855.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

I have daily examined minutely your columns to find some comment on the action of the Board of Commissioners of the proposed "Central Park," but none such has greeted my eye. I cannot imagine, as an appreciator of your sense of propriety and equity, how this oversight can have occurred. The short of the matter is this: as you well know, the Corporation of this City sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, during several days in December, 1852, a large number of lots in the outskirts of the City, being mostly between the Fourth and Seventh avenues, and Fiftieth and Eighty-fifth streets. The terms offered at this sale, which was duly advertised, like all Corporation sales, were so advantageous to the purchaser, that very many persons were induced to buy as an investment. The knowledge of a perfect title without risk and the expense of examination by costly lawyers, and the permission of leaving [illegible] per cent. of the purchase-money on bond and mortgage at six per cent., were, it must be confessed, strong inducements to apply whatever spare funds one had at the time. Of the number thus attracted I was one. The prices which lots brought at this sale were regarded as standards and fair criterions of value.

In June succeeding, 1853, less than six months after the sale, the act for the "Central Park" was passed by the Legislature, and the greater part of the property just sold by the City was reclaimed by it as coming within the limits of the said Park. Of course, no one coming within those limits could sell under the knowledge of his property being thus incumbered. Here was the commencement of the injustice. The Commissioners were duly appointed for the appraisement, &c., of the lands thus appropriated, and proceeded with their labors until their completion in November last. They then advertised that their books of award and damage would be exhibited to the public at the Street Commissioner's office, and that all persons objecting to the appraisements therein shown must offer their objections, duly verified in writing, to the Commissioners, or appear in person before them, and that on the 24th December the report would be presented to the Supreme Court for approval. Imagine my [illegible], on looking into said appraisement in the Street Commissioner's office, to find my lots appraised at just 15½ per cent. of what I bought them at three years previously, just about the amount of the mortgage given to the City for three-quarters of the purchase-money, and that, too, after all interest, taxes and assessments, had been paid upon them for three years.

Pursuing the course directed in the advertisement, I proffered my objection duly verified, within the prescribed time, and also appeared personally before the Commissioners.

All who had bought at the same sales with me, were present with similar complaints of undervaluation, from the poor man—purchaser of one lot—to the millionaire, of dozens. Our grievances were listened to in succession, and we were told that they would be considered. The Commissioners knew exactly the prices paid for all the City property, as they were provided by the holders with the deeds of conveyance, and therefore had no excuse to offer for ignorance of its value. The report was not signed by the Commissioners as presented at Court on the 18th December, and all parties interested were still in the dark as to the replies to their objections. At length, on the 22d December, the report was presented, but there was no Judge, and it was deferred until the 24th.

The matter came up on that day and is still pending. The influences brought to bear on this question are so great, that in all probability the report will be accepted by the Supreme Court, and we poor sufferers will be left to the Court of Appeals, or to [illegible] the Corporation as the good Commissioners quietly suggest. This may be law, but it is not equity. The excuse given by those gentlemen, for not appraising at cost and interest up to the date of restoration, is, that "in their opinion the lots are not now worth as much as when they were sold;" "that real estate has fallen in value since then." Absurd, such argument! for they should have been appraised for what they were worth at the time the act for the Park was passed by the Legislature, and that was less than six months after the sale. Surely they could not have depreciated 85 per cent. in six months. They are not now of the value they were when sold, for who would purchase, knowing that they were within the Central Park? A sale could not be made! And yet the property lying without and about the Park is immensely advanced by its neighborhood. Those who chanced to own without, having bought at the same sale and time, are the gainers and those who are unfortunate enough to be within are the losers. Had the Commissioners awarded the amount of cost, interest and taxes, I am sure that no owner would have objected. I would not for one. But how ridiculous to offer a man *six thousand dollars* for what has cost him *twelve thousand dollars*; and then, when he objects to such treatment, to say, "You must fight the matter with us in Court; we have so decided." This is just the present case. We, who were unfortunate enough to be seduced into buying property of the City of New-York, and giving the highest prices for it, as we supposed we secured a good title and easy terms, now find ourselves obliged to appear in Court, and to make almost a useless defence against those who, in an arbitrary, tyrannical manner, wish to seize on property at half what it has cost us, and to give the benefit of the difference to that which originally sold it to us.

Affidavits of the most prominent and respected real estate agents, of those who sold the very property in question, can be shown, placing its *present* value at a much higher rate than the award of the Commissioners, and yet these gentlemen are so conceited that their opinion must be better, and as being sworn to do justice, they cannot violate their consciences. I will not trespass further upon your time, Mr. Editor, and do not know but that I have gone too far already, but I deem it my duty to bring the knowledge of these matters to your eyes, if not to your belief. The outside pressure brought to bear upon the passage of the Central Park Report by those who own property without its limits, the value of which will be immensely enhanced by its completion, is so great, that I fear we *few poor oppressed* ones have but little chance in opposition. However, it is our duty to contend as long as there is life, under the hope that a sense of the injustice done us may be apparent to disinterested parties, as we trust the Judges of the Supreme Court and that of Appeals are. For one, appreciating the benefit to this City of a Central Park, I am willing to make a large pecuniary sacrifice for that object, but not to the extent of *half* the value of my property, as these worthy Commissioners wish me to do.

Very respectfully, Yours,
A SUBSCRIBER.

### City Mortality.

The following is the City Inspector's Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 29th day of December to the 5th day of January, 1856: Men, 56; women, 64; boys, 149; girls, 98. Total, 367. Adults, 120; children, 247; males, 205; females, 162; colored persons, 9.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albuminaria and Bright's Disease of kidneys | 2 | Dropsy in chest | 1 | Inflam. stomach | 2 |
| Apoplexy | 5 | Dropsy in head | 17 | Inflam. throat | 1 |
| Bleeding, lungs | 1 | Drowned | 1 | Inflam. Womb | 1 |
| Bleeding, womb | 1 | Dysentery | 1 | Intemperance | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 4 | Erysipelas | 3 | Liver, disease of | 3 |
| Burned, scalded | 1 | Fever | 2 | Lockjaw, infant | 2 |
| Cancer of stom'h | 1 | Fever, bilious | 1 | Malforma. heart | 1 |
| Cholera infan'm | 2 | Fever, nervous | 1 | Marasmus, adult | 1 |
| Conges'n, brain | 10 | Fever, puerperal | 2 | Marasmus, inf't | 17 |
| Conges'n, liver | 8 | Fever, remittent | 2 | Measles | 2 |
| Consumption | 53 | Fever, scarlet | 39 | Old Age | 3 |
| Convul'ns, adult | 1 | Fever, typhoid | 1 | Pleurisy | 2 |
| Convul'ns, infant | 32 | Fever, typhus | 1 | Premature birth | 5 |
| Convuls. puerp'l | 1 | Fracture, skull | 2 | Scurvy | 1 |
| Croup | 13 | Heart, disease of | 8 | Small-pox | 3 |
| Debility, adult | 4 | Hip, disease of | 1 | Soften'g of brain | 1 |
| Debility, infant | 13 | Hooping Cough | 5 | Stillborn | 36 |
| Delirium, trem. | 1 | Inflam. bowels | 5 | Stomach, dis. of | 1 |
| Diabetes | 1 | Inflam. brain | 8 | Suffocation | 1 |
| Diarrhœa | 4 | Inflam. heart | 2 | Teething | 4 |
| Dropsy | 3 | Inflam. kidneys | 1 | Unknown to jury | 2 |
| | | Inflam. liver | 2 | | |
| | | Inflam. lungs | 16 | Total | 367 |

AGES.—Under 1 year, 124; 1 to 2 years, 48; 2 to 5 years, 59; 5 to 10 years, 13; 10 to 15 years, 2; 15 to 20 years, 5; 20 to 25 years, 19; 25 to 30 years, 18; 30 to 40 years, 29; 40 to 50 years, 24; 50 to 60 years, 13; 60 to 70 years, 8; 70 to 80 years, 2; 80 to 90 years, 4; 90 to 100 years, 0; 100 and upwards, 0; unknown, 2. Total—367.

NATIVITIES.—British America, 1; England, 4; France, 3; Germany, 16; Ireland, 49; Scotland, 2; Sweden, 1; United States, 290; unknown, 4. Total—367.

### Monthly Report of the Dispensaries in the City of New-York.

| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Dispensary | 3626 | 836 | 3578 | 1296 | 589 | 100 | 6106 |
| Northern Dispensary | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Eastern Dispensary | 1217 | 227 | 1444 | 333 | 611 | [illegible] | 2152 |
| DeMilt Dispensary | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1200 | 644 | 361 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Northwestern Dispensary | 627 | 294 | 721 | 461 | 260 | 1 | 1274 |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicine were rendered gratuitously during the month—2,714 Males, 3,474 Females.

NATIVITY.—1,727 patients were born in the United States, and 4,[illegible] in foreign countries.

PARTIAL RESULTS.—Sent to Hospital, 192; Died, 61.

The principal causes of death were Consumption, Marasmus and Scarlet Fever.

The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the Respiratory System; among the most important were Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Tonsillitis and Scarlet Fever.

### The Fire in South-street.

The fire that broke out about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, in the ship chandlery store of CHAS. H. HEWLETT, No. 109 South-street, was much more destructive than at first supposed. The two buildings adjoining Nos. 108 and 110, were also somewhat damaged by the spread of the fire. The entire loss amounted to about $20,000. Annexed is a complete summary of the losses, together with the names of the various occupants:

No. 109, in which the fire originated, was totally destroyed. It was occupied by CHARLES S. HEWLETT as a ship-chandlery store. His loss is estimated at $10,000, covered partly by insurance.

No. 109, SCOTT & SWANTON, on the second floor, dealers in oars and sweeps, estimate their loss at $1,000. Insured in the City Insurance Company for $1,000.

No. 108 was occupied on the first floor by JACOB WILSON, ship-chandler. Loss about $1,000. Insured in the North American Insurance Company for $500. He had also an insurance in another company which expired on Friday last.

THOMAS ALLEN, clothier, had also a store on the first floor. His loss is about $500. Insured in the Hamilton Insurance Company for $400. A large quantity of his goods were stolen.

On the second floor was the shipping office of REYNOLDS & MALTLEY. Their loss is about $300. No insurance.

EIRES & MULLANER, shipping agents, also had an office on this floor. Loss $500. Partly insured.

The third and fourth story was stowed with cotton by BRADLY & HENSELY. Loss $2,000. Insured for $2,000, but in what companies we were unable to learn.

No. 110, on the first floor, was the tobacco and snuff establishment of JOHN L. SHAW; damage mostly by water. Loss about $200. Insured for $1,200.

J. H. FROST, importer of segars, occupied part of the second floor. Loss about $400, by water. No insurance.

A. DENNIS, stevedore rigger, had an office on this floor. Loss about $50.

On the third floor was —— WOOLSEY's shipping office. He sustained a loss of $100.

WALCH & HUGHES occupied the upper floor as cotton lofts. Loss $1,000. Insured in the Pacific and Howard Insurance Companies for $6,000.

The buildings belong to STEVENS BROTHERS. The damage will amount to $6,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Considering the terrible state of the night, and the difficulty of bringing the fire apparatus into play, it is really wonderful that the fire did not spread and become a great conflagration. And here, again, such a mishap seemed almost inevitable, but the firemen, who were present in large force, assisted by the Police of the first six lower Wards, worked with vigor, and, after many hours of arduous toil, succeeded in confining the flames to the buildings above mentioned. Lieut. JAMES FINNEY, of the Second Ward, remained on the ground, with a detachment of men, until nearly 3 o'clock Sunday morning. The poor fellows had a hard time of it—about such a time as KANE and his party, while exploring the Arctic regions.

### POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Scarcely an item of interest can be called from the proceedings of the Police Courts yesterday. Nothing beyond the commitment of a few brawling drunkards was done at Jefferson Market Court; and at the Third District Court nothing occurred to relieve the monotony of the petty record, except the application of a girl of fifteen years for a warrant for the arrest of her husband on a charge of abandonment. She apparently whispered what seemed to be a melancholy story of her wrongs to his Honor, who, at its conclusion, ordered a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the runaway husband. At the Tombs a young man, named John T. Clapp, was brought up before Justice CONNOLLY charged with obtaining,

UNDER FALSE PRETENCES,

the sum of $50 from R. D. Moore & Co., No. 11 Wall-street. From the affidavit made, it appears that Clapp went to Mr. Moore's office, where he was acquainted, and represented that he had made a contract for repairs on the brig *White*, and that he would make "a good thing of it," if he could only raise $50 with which to start. In proof of this statement he exhibited a letter purporting to be signed by the Captain of the brig aforesaid. The sum of $50 was advanced him; but Moore & Co. soon after learned that there was no such brig as the *White* in New-York, and hence, of course, that the representations made by Clapp were false. They, therefore, caused him to be arrested and brought before the magistrate, who committed him for trial.

THE CHATHAM-SQUARE BURGLARY.

The jewelry store of Lyon & Cohen, No. 108 Chatham-square, was broken into by burglars a few weeks since, and robbed of articles amounting in value to about $4,000. Since then the Sixth Ward Police have been exerting themselves to discover the robbers, and recently a German woman, named Hannah Jacobs, living at No. 215 Division-street, admitted that she had some knowledge of the transaction. This woman was yesterday brought before Justice CONNOLLY at the Tombs, where she made an affidavit implicating Joseph Henman, Harris Greenblatt and Abraham Greenblatt, as parties to the robbery. Upon this affidavit warrants were issued for the arrest of the above-named parties, as also for Mrs. Henman and a man named Meyer Rosenthal, to whom it is alleged a portion of the plunder was sold. The whole party were taken in custody and were committed for examination.

A BAR-ROOM FIGHT.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a desperate fight occurred in the drinking saloon No. 27 Centre-street, during which a German, named Charles Kelle, was severely stabbed. George Steers, the proprietor of the saloon, and a man named Spach, were arrested.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### The Courts.

Yesterday was the first day of the term for the Supreme Court Circuit, and Superior Court Trial Terms. The usual scenes of confusion were enacted. Those who had been summoned to attend as Jurors, were there with their subpœnas, conspicuous by reason of the autograph of John Orser, and wandered about, now imploring the door-keeper to release them from Jury duty,—or when told for the tenth time that they must seek relief from the Court, hatching up such miserable stories of immediate business in Boston and Philadelphia, as to make the dignified Court smile. The first day of the term is a busy one, and a deal of confusion is there then.

There are, we are told, some twenty-five hundred causes on the Supreme Court Circuit Calendar, and nearly eighteen hundred on the Superior Court Calendar. Business is brisk, and plenty of it. Nothing was done yesterday, however, except to impannel the Jury.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 4, 21 to 62.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—Nos. 5, 10, 14, 1114, 1114½, 276, 16 to 24.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 1, 5, 7, 12, 29, 39, 40, 42, 49, 62 to 67, 69, 70, 72, 73, 77, 79 to 88, 90, 93, 96, 97, 99, 101.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 24 to 30, 2, 9, 10, 12, 15. *Part II.*—Nos. 31 to 45.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Ingraham, Daly and Woodruff.

The following decisions were recently rendered:

*Dennis McMahon, Administrator, &c., &c.*, vs. *Thomas C. Allen.*—In this case, which has been long pending, judgment was affirmed, with costs.

*James Hunt* vs. *James Gordon Bennett.*—This was an action for a libel in the *Herald* about two years ago, and judgment against Bennett was affirmed, with costs.

*Russ & Reed* vs. *Brooks & Brooks.*—This also was an action for a libel in the *Express*, in which the defendants had appealed from an order made in the Court, but the order was affirmed, with $10 costs.

*Walter Brett* vs. *Sylvester J. Mangum.*—Judgment suspended, and a new trial ordered.

*Pierre T. Renaud* vs. *Abel R. Marks.*—Judgment reversed.

*LaChaise* vs. *George P. Lord.*—Exceptions overruled and motion denied with $10 costs.

*Thomas Dunham* vs. *Daniel L. Peter.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event.

*Homer Morgan* vs. *John L. Mason.*—Judgment reversed and referred back.

*William Smith* vs. *Bethel Dodd.*—Order not appealable without certificate.

*David T. Eastman* vs. *S. D. Moody.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*William H. Patten* vs. *The American Mutual Insurance Company.*—Motion for rehearing denied without costs.

*Miles Davis* vs. *Nathaniel L. McCready and others.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*Lewis J. Updike* vs. *Thomas P. Campbell.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*George White* vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*Edward Ralph and others* vs. [illegible].—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*Richard Taylor* vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Return imperfect, and papers sent back.

*Edward R. Worth* vs. [illegible].—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*Thompson* vs. *The Same.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*Burbank* vs. *The Same.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*Besles* vs. *The Same.*—Judgment reversed unless plaintiff reduces the amount.

*George Coleman* vs. *Benj. A. Mumford.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

*Louis G. A. De La Bedoyere* vs. *J. P. Treadwell.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*The East River Bank* vs. *James Gedney.*—Motion for a new trial denied, with $10 costs.

*Michael Hahn* vs. *Shelden A. Hull.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

*Charles Hooper* vs. *William Taylor.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

*John M. Trimble* vs. *Silas M. Stillwell.*—Judgment reversed and case sent back to referee.

*John A. Van Riper* vs. *The State Mutual Company.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*John Halden* vs. *Samuel F. Crafts.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*Charles T. Stewart* vs. *Benjamin A. Mumford.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

*Alonzo M. Gray* vs. *Benjamin A. Mumford.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

*T. E. Conduit* vs. *D. Lees.*—Order of affirmance set aside and vacated, and judgment reversed.

*Richard Bennall* vs. *Frederick Fentz.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

*John Engels* vs. *Wm. H. Bunn.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

*The Mayor, &c.*, vs. *William J. Williams.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

*David Hall* vs. *Benjamin A. Mumford.*—Judgment reversed, unless the plaintiff reduces the amount within ten days.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The General Sessions commenced yesterday with a full calendar of offenders of all grades. At 11½ A. M., Mr. Recorder SMITH made his appearance on the Bench and the Court was at once opened.

The roll of Grand Jurors summoned was then called, and seventeen answered to their names, of this number three had good cause for excuse, and they being discharged *sine die* the Court ordered that the Grand Jury be discharged for want of a quorum to this day at 11 o'clock.

The Petit Jurors' roll was then called, and a large number answered. Some were excused for a limited term.

GRAND LARCENY.

Maximilian Train, a Swede, was put on trial impleaded, with one William F. Graves, out on bail, on charge of grand larceny, in stealing rope valued at $42, from a ship in port, named *Henry*. The Captain and officers were sworn and testified to the fact that defendant was seen in company with parties known to have stolen the property. The case was given to the Jury early and they retired, soon returning with a verdict of not guilty, whereupon the accused seaman raised his hands and eyes towards the ceiling, and with a "Thank God," rushed from the Court Room.

Several cases were then called on, but the parties not forthcoming, the Recorder ordered that the bonds be escheated. He stated that he had already, at three sessions, given notice of his intention strictly to forfeit all recognizances of parties not entering appearance on the first day of the session. It is no part of the duty of the Court to notify parties to prevent their default in appearance in which they voluntarily entered. He ordered this forfeiture in eight cases.

## LONG ISLAND.

### Heavy Fire—Loss $30,000.

About [illegible] o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the three-story brick building Nos. 185 and 187 Court-street, Brooklyn, owned and occupied by GEORGE W. STILWELL & Co. as an iron foundry. Owing to the depth of the snow, it was impossible to get the engines to work upon the fire until it had attained considerable headway. The building and its contents were totally destroyed, and the loss is estimated at $30,000. We understand there is an insurance of $15,000 on the building and stock, but we were unable to learn in what offices. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A frame building adjoining, owned by Mr. EDWARD HARVEY, was also destroyed. Loss about $1,000.

Mr. A. J. S. DEGRAW, while engaged in endeavoring to extinguish the flames was seriously injured by a part of the gable falling upon him.

Great credit is due to the firemen for the energy displayed by them in bringing their engines to the spot in face of the almost unsurmountable obstacles presented by the snow drifts.

## NEW-JERSEY.

### Know-Nothing Movements.

JOHN H. LYON, President of the American Order in the State of New-Jersey, has called upon the different Councils to select Delegates to a Congressional Convention, to choose a representative to the National Convention to be held at Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1856. In the Fifth District, comprising Hudson and Essex Counties, the Convention will be held in O. U. A. Hall, Newark, on the 16th instant.

☞ The Veterans of the War of 1812 passed through Jersey City yesterday from New-York, on their way to Washington.

### Destructive Fire in Syracuse—Loss About $250,000.

*From the Syracuse Journal, Jan. 5.*

We are pained in being obliged to record the occurrence of one of the most severe and destructive fires that has ever visited our city. The entire Wieting block is a mass of ruins. The alarm was first given at about 5 o'clock this morning, the fire being discovered in the St. Nicholas Saloon, in the basement of the block, where it was communicated from the furnace used to warm the building. It was difficult to bring the citizens out, the morning being intensely cold. The water froze in the hose, and the firemen could scarcely endure the freezing cold. The fire got under way, and could not be checked. It burned upwards into the extensive clothing and dry goods establishment of T. J. BALLARD & Co., whose entire stock of goods valued at $60,000, was consumed; they had $22,000 insurance.

On the same story, the Crouse Bank was destroyed, but fortunately, everything of value in it was saved; the hat and fur store of Mr. C. E. WARNER, who had just bought out Messrs. BUTTERWORTH & VAN SICKLE. We have not been able to learn his loss, but believe his entire stock was consumed. The boot, shoe and clothing establishment of Mr. ROBINSON was also consumed—loss unknown. DAWSON & Co., saddlery hardware, succeeded in getting out nearly all of their extensive stock. These stores were on Water-street; on Salina-street, first floor, the office of the House Telegraph Company and Mr. P. DICKINSON's Insurance Office, were destroyed.

It progressed upward to the second story, consuming in its course the beautiful and expensively furnished dentistry rooms of Drs. A. T. & D. D. SMITH, (who lose about $3,500—insured $600,) the law offices of HOUGH & SLOCUM (who lost a law library worth $3,000,) COATES & WHALEY, N. B. SMITH, LESTER & RUGER, L. H. HISCOCK, CHARLES TALLMAN, Miss BURKE, milliner, GRANNIS' piano store room, all on the second floor. It penetrated into the third floor, destroying the offices of Messrs. CHASE, copper plate engraver; GLOVER, steel engraver; BAKER, ornamental painter; E. C. PHELPS, music teacher, (who lost a very valuable piano and other valuable musical instruments;) F. HEISSLER, music teacher; and the jewelry manufacturing establishment of F. RAUSHER & Co., whose entire stock of jewelry was destroyed. We are not now prepared to enumerate the amounts of the losses of these gentlemen, but they are doubtless considerable. The lawyers whose offices were destroyed, lost most of their papers and books.

The fire ascended into the fourth story occupied by the elegant, commodious and popular Wieting Hall, and burst up through the roof, when the smoked and red-hot walls fell, and Wieting Block, one of the largest, most elegant and central buildings in the city, lay a mass of smoking, smouldering ruins.

The destruction of this magnificent block is a subject of general regret among our citizens. It was an ornament, as well as a finely built structure. It is only some four or five years since that same spot was vacated by fire. Dr. WIETING, the owner of the block, valued it at $125,000. He has an insurance of $68,000. He is at present absent from home.

LATER.—Since writing the above, the fire communicated to the building next west of Wieting Block, occupied by the hardware establishment of MARVIN, MAY & HERRMANS. These gentlemen removed nearly all of their wares, however. Their loss will not be very heavy. The building has been "gutted," and badly damaged. The fire is now stayed, and will go no further.

The entire loss at this fire is estimated to be upwards of $250,000.

### Startling Disclosure of Crime.

*From the Kane Co. (Ill.) Journal, Dec. 27.*

Our community was startled on Monday last by the intelligence that a resident of this city, a husband and a father, connected with and late an officer in one of our churches, had been arrested, charged with a crime most revolting in its character. Mr. ARTEMAS HEWITT was arrested and brought before Justice PAUL R. WRIGHT, on a charge preferred against him by J. STICKNEY, upon having committed a rape upon the little motherless daughter of the latter, now about 14 years of age, who, about seven years since, was adopted by HEWITT, and has since borne his name. A few days ago the girl made some statements to the little daughter of a neighbor, which, coming to the ears of the parents of the latter, led to the astonishing revelations which have followed. Two of our citizens immediately visited Orangeville, in Dupage County, to lay the matter before the uncle of the girl, and by chance found her father there on a visit. His feelings may be imagined better than described, and he vowed to take HEWITT's life. He was persuaded to bring the matter to trial, and proceedings were instituted as above.

The examination occupied a large share of the day, and the testimony was of the most direct and conclusive character; and indeed the full confession of HEWITT [illegible] the accused was sent to jail. [illegible] and promised, the minister to his brutal lusts, and this frequently, and by his own family, even down to a short time before his arrest, accomplishing his hellish purposes, and forcing her submission to his pleasures. The matter has caused the profoundest excitement here. HEWITT is one of the older settlers of the town, has heretofore borne an irreproachable character, and was but recently a member in the Presbyterian Church.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—The Danville (Ky.) *Tribune* announces the death of Mr. JOHN SHARP, of Boyle county, in that State, in the 101st year of his age, and adds:

He was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, on the 2d day of February, 1755, was for some years the Secretary of THOMAS JEFFERSON, then volunteered in an expedition against the Cherokee Indians, and after that became a soldier in the Revolutionary struggle, in which service he continued until the close of the war. He was with WASHINGTON at Valley Forge during all the privations of that disastrous period; afterwards fought under the same great chieftain at Monmouth, and was one of the gallant army who received the thanks of Congress for their conduct in this engagement. He was then detailed, with a number of picked men from various regiments, to the command of Col. MORGAN, and finally went to the South with GREENE, under whom he served until the expiration of the war. At the battle of Guilford he was taken prisoner, and when conducted into the presence of Lord CORNWALLIS, the following question was put to him by that nobleman: "Where is the baggage of the American party?" "Out of your reach, Sir," was the reply. "Why so?" "Because the American party is between you and it." When peace returned, he emigrated from Virginia to this State, and here lived until almost 101 years old. His one hundredth birth-day was celebrated in February last, at the residence of his son, by a centennial dinner, where he met many of his relatives and friends.

SINGULAR AND FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Wednesday evening, after the 1½ train from Portland, upon the Boston and Maine Railroad, had reached the depôt in this city, and as the fireman was engaged in oiling the locomotive, his hand came in contact with the body of a man lying upon the cow-catcher, and who was apparently in a dying state, from the mangling of his limbs, by being caught by the cow-catcher as the train was coming up to the depôt. The unfortunate man was promptly conveyed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he died about 8½ o'clock. The deceased is unknown to the officers of the road. He was apparently Irish by birth, of about 30 years of age, and was dressed in a blue coat.—*Boston Times.*

## MARKET REPORTS.

**Markets**—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
MONDAY, Jan. 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Rule about the same.

COFFEE—Rio is quiet but stiffly held, at former prices. Other kinds are dull and heavy.

COTTON—The market presents no really new feature. The stock is a very light one, and the demand is limited. Prices, however, are sustained.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N.O.&Texas |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| Middling | 9½ | 9½ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| Middling Fair | 9¾ | 9¾ | 10 | 10¼ |
| Fair | 10 | 10 | 10¼ | 11 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are quiet and languid. The *Arago's* news has only helped to increase the depression which previously existed. The snow-storm, by impeding railroad traffic, has partially cut off receipts from the interior, but holders are free sellers, and evince less firmness in their claims. The home and export inquiry has been very tame, buyers looking for lower rates. The sales since our last do not exceed 5,600 bbls., in lots, chiefly at rates within the annexed range:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary State | $8 68 | @ $8 68¾ |
| Straight State | 8 [illegible] | @ 8 12½ |
| Favorite and Extra State | 8 12½ | @ 8 25 |
| Mixed Western | 8 00 | @ 8 18¾ |
| Common to Good Indiana and Mich. | 8 18¾ | @ 8 37½ |
| Fancy Michigan | 8 37½ | @ 8 50 |
| Common to Good Ohio | 8 25 | @ 8 [illegible] |
| Fancy Ohio | 8 50 | @ 8 87½ |
| Extra Ohio | 8 62½ | @ 10 00 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 8 50 | @ 10 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 8 62½ | @ 8 87 |
| Extra Genesee | 8 [illegible] | @ 11 50 |

Towards the close, even these reduced figures were unsatisfactory to buyers, who insisted upon a further abatement. Hence, the market closed quite heavy and irregular. Canadian remains inactive and depressed, with small sales of Superfine to best Extra, at $8 25@$9 75 ℔ bbl. Southern is dull and drooping; sales since our last having amounted to only about 900 bbls., at $8 37½@$10 37½ ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy, at $5 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 37½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and procurable at $3 37½@$3 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is not very freely offered, but is in slack request, and is essentially unchanged in price. Rye is inactive, yet stiffly held at $1 20@$1 21 ℔ bush. The report of Saturday's sales in our last, should have read 15,000 bush. Oats are quiet and languid at old quotations. Corn is dull and heavy, with more sellers than buyers, chiefly at [illegible]c.@[illegible]c. for old Western Mixed, and [illegible]c.@90c. for new Yellow and White, mainly Southern, ℔ bush.

HAY—The supply and demand are equally limited to-day, at previous figures.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL has furnished us with the annexed review of this branch of trade in New-York, during 1855: "The demand for Hides, during the year has been good, but with considerable variation in prices. At the commencement, Buenos Ayres Hides were selling at 18¼c. and continued to advance in price, with slight fluctuations, and at the close, the current rates are 26c.@26½c. ℔ lb., an advance of 7½c. ℔ lb. The light receipts during the first three months, had a tendency to advance prices, although at that time the prospects for Leather was gloomy, so much so, that some of our largest tanners restricted their operations to a considerable extent. The annexed table will show the comparative imports from the different ports during the last six years. I include the Green Salted Hides, as well as the Africans, amounting in all to 180,000 Hides, in the reciept of Sole Leather Hides, all, or nearly all of which are sold to Eastern buyers for Upper Leather:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total imports, 1850 | 1,484,658 |
| Total imports, 1851 | 1,[illegible] |
| Total imports, 1852 | 1,487,[illegible] |
| Total imports, 1853 | 1,[illegible] |
| Total imports, 1854 | 1,[illegible] |
| Total imports, 1855 | 1,[illegible] |

*Stock on hand at New-York and the neighboring ports on the 1st of January, was:*

| New-York. | Boston. | Salem. | Philadelphia. | Baltimore. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37,000 | 4,500 | none. | none. | none. |

HOPS—Quiet at old rates.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling slowly at $32@$33 ℔ ton, usual terms. Stock moderate. Other kinds unchanged.

LATHS—Unaltered.

LEAD—Is inactive and languid.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL supplies us with the subjoined review of this branch of trade, in New-York, during 1855: "The year commenced with a very poor demand and a heavy stock and receipts, and the market continued without animation until about the middle of July, when an active demand sprung up, which has continued with but little interruption to the close of the year. The sales, as will be seen by statement below, have been extremely large, amounting to some 3,[illegible] Sides, of which 2,[illegible] were Hemlock and [illegible] Oak, about two-thirds of which were sold during the last six months. The stock which was held back by the tanners last year, has all been sent in and sold at a remunerative price, so that all we can expect the coming season, is from the Hides sent to the tanneries during last Summer and Fall, which from the present capacity for tanning, does not appear to be more than sufficient to supply the usual demand for consumption."

SALES OF LEATHER DURING THE YEAR 1855.

| | Hemlock. | Oak. |
|---|---|---|
| January | 173,180 | [illegible] |
| February | 194,500 | 21,350 |
| March | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| April | 186,750 | 26,[illegible] |
| May | 207,400 | 23,[illegible] |
| June | 186,360 | 31,700 |
| July | 224,700 | 38,500 |
| August | 261,600 | 31,450 |
| September | 267,620 | 33,363 |
| October | 273,950 | 33,792 |
| November | 237,712 | 33,[illegible] |
| December | 278,480 | [illegible] |
| Total | 2,659,916 | 383,589 |

LIME—Remains as last noticed.

MOLASSES—The market is essentially unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Rule dull and heavy at Saturday's figures.

OILS—No new feature is discernible in this line.

PROVISIONS—Pork still attracts very little attention,—though being decidedly cheaper. The sales since our last have been confined to about 490 bbls. in lots, at $15 87½ for Mess, and $14@$14 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are less abundant and are in demand at 7¾c.@8¼c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are dull and heavy, at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is pretty brisk, but infirm, at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard continues in slack demand, at unsettled rates. The sales since our last reach 300 bbls. and tcs. fixed to strictly Prime, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, and on the decline, the sales since our last, including 250 bbls., at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$12 for do. Mess, and $14@$14 75 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, at from $18@$20 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are inactive and depressed, at $13@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, and is now worth 18c.@22c. for Ohio; 18c.@26c. for Common to very good State, and 25c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 9c.@10¼c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is not so brisk, but is stiffly held. Receipts moderate. Stock less extensive.

SUGARS—The market rules quiet, but steady, as previously represented.

TALLOW—Is dull and heavy at old figures.

WHISKY—We have to report sales of 800 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 36c.@36½c. ℔ gallon. Subsequently [illegible] higher prices were asked.

FREIGHTS—There was not much activity in this line, and rates were somewhat infirm, but no movements of [illegible] importance were reported.

### [illegible] Receipts at Oswego.

The following will show the receipts of flour, wheat, corn and lumber by lake, at Oswego, for the year 1855:

| | | Canadian. | American. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour | bbls. | 174,400 | 50,237 | 224,643 |
| Wheat | bu. | 1,585,638 | 4,280,100 | 5,865,738 |
| Corn | | | | 2,860,000 |
| Lumber | ft. | | | 96,067,679 |

### Produce Imports at Buffalo.

The Buffalo *Express* says, our tables for the year 1855 are now complete, and we find the aggregate imports at this port, by lake, considerably increased over those of last year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Imports of grain during 1855, bushels | 19,790,616 |
| Imports of grain during 1854, bushels | 18,594,289 |
| Increase in 1855 | 1,305,369 |
| Imports of flour during 1855, barrels | 935,679 |
| Imports of flour during 1854, barrels | 739,709 |
| Increase in 1855 | 195,950 |

Reduce the flour to grain and we have the following result:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Imports of grain in flour 1855, bushels | | 3,743,685 |
| Add grain | | 19,790,617 |
| Total | | 23,543,365 |
| Grain in flour in 1854 | 2,958,852 | |
| Grain in flour in 1854 | 18,594,288 | |
| | | 21,553,140 |
| Total increase of grain in 1855, bush. | | 1,985,225 |

### Stock of Wheat at Buffalo.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of the 2d inst. says: "From the best data at hand, we estimate the quantity of Wheat in store in this city at 650,000 bushels. We have heard the estimate placed as high as 800,000 bushels, but this is too large. By far the greater portion of this amount is held on Eastern account."

### Agricultural Statistics of Scotland.

From official reports just completed, our English Exchanges have computed the weight of the whole produce of the harvests in Scotland, in the last two years, as follows:

| | 1854. Tons. | 1855. Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 194,904 | 185,804 |
| Barley | 154,207 | 141,448 |
| Oats | 689,944 | 637,138 |
| Bere | 14,486 | 11,983 |
| Beans and Peas | 20,935 | 24,949 |
| Total | 1,069,959 | 990,412 |
| Potatoes | 529,915 | 782,141 |
| Total weight in Tons | 1,599,874 | 1,802,553 |

The entire weights are thus nearly alike, but, if we exclude Potatoes, the yield of the Corn crop is not quite one-seventh below that of 1854, and, as the total acreage in both years under Corn is nearly alike, a falling off of one-seventh may be taken as the measure of the defective yield of the Corn crops in Scotland below the acknowledged large crop of 1854, which was probably not less than one-seventh greater than an average crop. We thus are carried to the conclusion that the Corn harvest of 1855 in Scotland was an average crop.


## [illegible]

NEW [illegible] SAFE [illegible]—Patented by the United States Government [illegible] impossible for any one to get [illegible] without [illegible], and will [illegible]. Terms—[illegible]. All particulars [illegible] on application [illegible]. W. S. MACLAURIN, Inventor and Patentee.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, [illegible] Broome, Astor-place. T. P. BINGHAM, [illegible] Day High School of the first class [illegible] students, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek [illegible], Drawing, and Manual of Arms. [illegible]

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—No. [illegible] Broadway. Mr. DOLBEAR [illegible] method of teaching practically [illegible] cents TO-DAY, for a full commercial course [illegible].

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY.—T. G. SLOAN, Principal.—This School is pleasantly situated in Fair Haven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. The term commences Jan. 14. Number of pupils is limited to twelve. Young ladies of any age [illegible]. Circulars at SHEPHARD'S Bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st.

THE SECOND TERM.—Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Nov. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. [illegible]

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys at [illegible] West [illegible]-st. where they receive a thorough education under a system of steady and exact discipline. The highest references.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—For young gentlemen—No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st. (formerly H. Peugnet's School.) ELIE CHARLIER.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW MERCANTILE AND BUSINESS FIRMS IN NEED OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES Will promote their own interest and security by obtaining WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. Now made and sold by the Patentees, B. G. WILDER & CO. No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York, and No. [illegible] Walnut-st. and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., for the transaction of a General Auction and Commission business, at No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.
GEO. A. LEAVITT,
R. L. DELISSER,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1855. JOHN K. ALLEN.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 377 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE-ST.—For the sale of BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPER, PAINTINGS, FANCY GOODS, WORKS OF ART, FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.—The undersigned are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their place of business, being in the very heart of the City, affords peculiar facilities for the disposal of all kinds of property. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of BOOKS, PUBLIC and PRIVATE LIBRARIES, STATIONERY, PAPER, &c. &c. Parties favoring us with their business, may be assured that every facility, both by distribution of catalogues and extensive advertising, will be given to their interests. Every effort will be made to secure the comfort of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay. Cash advances made when required.
LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.
No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.
N. B.—Every article offered at auction by this house will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, or offered for sale when limited.

REFERENCES:
D. HOADLEY, Esq. .... President Panama R. R. Co.
A. P. HALSEY, Esq. .... Cashier Bank of New-York.
D. APPLETON & Co. .... No. 346 Broadway.
SHEPARD KNAPP, Esq. .... President Mechanics' Bank.
W. A. BOOTH, Esq. .... Vice-Pres. Am. Ex. Bank.
PHELPS, DODGE & Co. .... No. 19 Cliff-st.
J. VAN NOSTRAND, Esq. .... Pres. Merchants' Ex. Bank.
LORING HOTCHKISS, Esq. .... Pres. Insu. and Traders Bank.
CAMPBELL, HALL & Co. .... No. 106 Nassau-st.
DANIEL PARISH, Esq. .... Pres. Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of ELY, CLAPP & BOWEN, formed Jan. 1, 1853, is hereby dissolved by its own limitation. The unsettled business of the firm will be closed by HENRY G. ELY and EDWARD E. BOWEN, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
Dated Dec. 31, 1855.
HENRY C. BOWEN,
HENRY G. ELY,
DEWITT C. CLAPP,
EDWARD E. BOWEN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE, PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, formed a Limited Partnership under the name and firm of ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL. The general nature of the business to be transacted is the Importing and Dealing in Dry Goods on account of said firm, and in the City of New-York. HENRY G. ELY and EDWARD E. BOWEN, of the city of Brooklyn and State of New-York, and WILLIAM H. McCONNELL, of Grand Rapids in the State of Michigan, are the General Partners; and HENRY C. BOWEN, of said city of Brooklyn, is the Special Partner. The said HENRY C. BOWEN has contributed the sum of thirty thousand dollars in cash as capital towards the common stock, and the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1856, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1860.
Dated Dec. 31, 1855.
HENRY G. ELY,
EDWARD E. BOWEN,
WM. H. McCONNELL,
HENRY C. BOWEN.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN NICOLSON and WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, under the name and firm of NICOLSON & WRIGHT, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
JOHN NICOLSON,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1855. WILLIAM W. WRIGHT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM W. WRIGHT and JOHN NICOLSON have associated with them J. T. PERRY and DWIGHT M. BABCOCK, and will continue the Importing and Jobbing of Silk and Fancy Dry Goods under the firm of WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO., at the old stand of Nicolson & Wright, No. 55 Liberty-st.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT,
JOHN NICOLSON,
J. T. PERRY,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1856. DWIGHT M. BABCOCK.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between JNO. HIGGINS and JNO. FARRELL, under the style and firm of JNO. HIGGINS & CO., at Belfast, Glasgow and New-York, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding claims due to the estate will be collected by Mr. THOMAS F. WIGHT, of New-York, and the liabilities, debts and obligations due by the late firm, on either side of the Atlantic, will be liquidated by the said Mr. Wight, under the guarantee of Mr. James Wallace, of the firm of J. & W. Wallace, Glasgow.
JNO. HIGGINS,
GLASGOW, Dec. 7, 1855. JNO. FARRELL.

MR. JNO. FARRELL, late firm JNO. HIGGINS & CO., has identified his future interests with AYRES & MELLISS of Nottingham, Glasgow, and MELLISS & AYRES, New-York.

DISSOLUTION.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of GEORGE H. JONES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LOUIS T. VALENTINE, who will sign the name of said firm in liquidation.
GEORGE H. JONES,
LOUIS T. VALENTINE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the Stationery and Fancy Goods business, at the old location, No. 22 John-st., the same as heretofore.
LOUIS T. VALENTINE & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of A. G. BAGLEY & CO., is dissolved this day by its own limitation.
A. G. BAGLEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855. H. H. HOUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a new copartnership, and admitted Mr. CHAS. F. NEWTON, who becomes a partner in our house from this date. The business will be carried on at No. 1 Maiden-lane, under the name and firm of BAGLEY, HOUGHTON & CO.
A. G. BAGLEY,
H. H. HOUGHTON,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856. C. F. NEWTON.

REMOVAL.—HASTINGS & PLIMPTON have removed from No. 8 South William-st. to the spacious lofts No. 76 John-st., over Allen & Hoyt.
WILLIAM D. WEED is this day admitted a partner, and the Foreign and Domestic Carpet Trade, (in all its branches,) will be continued under the name of
HASTINGS, PLIMPTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD being dissolved, GEORGE S. RAINSFORD will continue, on his individual account, the business of buying and selling Stocks on commission, dealing in Commercial Paper and Foreign Exchange, and negotiating Bonds and Loans, at the office heretofore occupied by the firm, No. 58 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856. GEORGE S. RAINSFORD.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of J. & J. BARRY, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by JAMES BARRY, who will continue the paper and paper stock business as heretofore, at No. 110 John-st.
JAMES BARRY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856. JAMES BARRY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES W. BLATCHFORD,
GEORGE S. RAINSFORD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855.

JAMES W. BLATCHFORD will continue the Stock, Note and Exchange Brokerage business as heretofore at No. 58 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. J. LLOYD ASPINWALL has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856.

NOTICE.—JONAS G. DUDLEY and FREDERICK JACOBSON are partners in our firm from this date.
JOSEPH W. CORLIES & CO., No. 47 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, 1st Mo. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. CHARLES A. COOK has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.—Jan. 1, 1856. LEVI COOK & CO.

REMOVAL.—FREELAND, STEWART & CO. have removed from No. 20 Park-row to Nos. [illegible] and 124 Duane-st., corner of Church-st.

[illegible] Times.

[illegible], TUESDAY, JAN. [illegible], 1856.

[illegible] NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served [illegible] City and vicinity for [illegible] a week. [illegible] Two Cents. [illegible]

The [illegible] WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] of Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. [illegible]

[illegible] FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] of every Mail Steamer. [illegible] for single Copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly [illegible], as a medium for business and general [illegible] is not surpassed by any City journal.

[illegible] Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

[illegible], Fall River, Mass., is Agent for the [illegible] from whom the Daily or Weekly [illegible] by the single copy, or by the week or month.

W. H. DABNEY, No. 145 Main-street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our authorized Agent. Persons wishing to subscribe to the DAILY or WEEKLY TIMES, or to advertise in them, can do so by applying to him.

To Correspondents.

The subject alluded to by "A Head of a Family" is not one that comes under the supervision of the editor. The article alluded to was published as an advertisement.

[illegible] Congress did about the usual amount of business yesterday. In the Senate, a resolution introduced by Mr. [illegible], directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of reporting the General Appropriation bills or adopting more speedy action on them, was adopted, and then an adjournment was made to Thursday. In the House, four ballots were had, making ninety-eight in all, without any noticeable change in the result. An enlivening episode occurred during the proceedings, growing out of the different views taken by members on the question of the position of the Know-Nothings towards American Catholics. Adjourned to Wednesday.

Nothing was done at Albany yesterday, many members of the Legislature being absent on account of the storm.

### Mayor Wood's Annual Message.

We are in the midst of a shower of annual messages, which are falling around us thick as snow flakes; they come to us all the way from Omaha City, the capital of Nebraska Territory, to Boston, the capital of Massachusetts. The message of our own Governor is yet to be delivered, but we had, yesterday, the message of our Mayor which was sent in to the new Common Council on their organization. Of all the messages we have yet read Mayor WOOD's is, altogether, the most remarkable. The President, in his message, gave himself up mainly to an essay on the subject of Slavery, which he treated very much in the style of Lord Peter's explanation of the meaning of his father's will, in the Tale of a Tub. But Mayor WOOD divides his message into two subjects, both of which he treats with an equal degree of perspicuity; the first part is given to an attempt to prove that the Custom-House is a great obstruction to the growth of the City, and that if the system of imposts on foreign importations were altogether abolished, and New-York made a free port of entry, it would at once become the chief commercial City of the world. The Mayor regards commerce as the great source of prosperity, and, to convince our City fathers of the truth of his theory, and of the deteriorating influences of a tariff, he holds up as objects of terror to them the demoralized condition of Spain and Mexico, in both of which countries a high tariff exists; but says nothing whatever about England and France, where the duties on foreign importations are quite as high. Our Mayor's theory of political economy has not been learned in the school of ADAM SMITH, but appears to have been formed from reading the ideas of Sir Andrew Freeport, in the Spectator. If New-York could be made an exclusive free port, there can be no question that it would add greatly to its prosperity; but, the entire abolition of the Custom-House would not add in the slightest degree to its commerce, for that measure could neither add to the productive resources of the country, nor in any manner increase our power of consumption of foreign goods.

The impost of duties is no hindrance to commerce, unless they are so high as to prevent importation, which is not the case with our own system of duties. What might increase the commerce of New-York would be better facilities for the transaction of business—suitable wharves for ships to lie at, convenient landing-places for steamboats, and well-paved streets to render the transportation of goods safe and cheap. It now costs as much, and oftentimes more, to send a package from one part of the City to the other as it does to transport it across the Atlantic. The laying down the iron pavement in our principal streets, which would cheapen cartage and carriage hire of all kinds, would be of much greater benefit to the City, and add infinitely more to its commerce than abolishing duties on foreign importation. But, even admitting the Mayor's propositions to be perfectly correct, of what use can it be to lay them before our Common Council in his Annual Message? The Corporation has no more to do with the Tariff than with serfdom in Russia or slavery in South Carolina. It strikes us that a long and not very lucid essay on political economy and the benefits of free trade is shockingly out of place in the Annual Message of our Mayor to the Common Council.

The second part of the Message is devoted to a disquisition on the science of Government, and a discussion of the various charters under which the City has been governed. The Mayor pronounces them all extremely faulty, but the charter under which we are now misgoverned, the most so of all—an opinion which we are not prepared, just now, to question. Mayor WOOD thinks that more power, or rather all power, should be given to the Chief Magistrate of the City, and that he should have entire control over all the departments, similar to that exercised by the President.

These are the two subjects, and the only ones, of the Mayor's Message; he gives no suggestions of a practical nature in relation to municipal affairs, nor any information about the condition of the City, but he intimates that a second Message will shortly be sent to the Common Council, of a more practical and less ornamental nature than the present one, in which he will recommend many measures of reform. We hope the promised Message will prove a less ambitiously written document than the one delivered yesterday, and that instead of fine writing and abstract theories of political economy, it will contain plain and direct information of the condition of the City, and practical recommendations for the reform of the abuses which no one can be more familiar with than the Mayor himself. We want in a Mayor's Message what "Mr. Gradgrind" demanded—facts—and not such sentences as the following, which are neither fact nor fancy.

"Therefore, New-York and the conduct of our corporate affairs are not alone for ourselves; and though we cannot say,—and I hope may never be able with truth to say, that New-York is politically what Paris is to France,—still the fact is, that, in the influence of its prosperity or adversity, so much dependent upon its local government, New-York affects a wider extent of territory, involving more vital, social interests and considerations, than the capitals of LOUIS NAPOLEON and QUEEN VICTORIA, together."

### Federal Power—Curious Changes.

It is said in politics that Men change, but Principles never. In the history of the various constructions and practical exercise of Federal power, since the foundation of the Constitution, we might possibly find reason to reverse the axiom—Principles change with men; certainly, are changed by them. To go no further back than 1811, when the charter of the first Bank of the United States expired. It was determined by President MADISON, in Cabinet Council, that the power under the Constitution to regulate the currency of the country by means of such an institution was denied to the Federal Government. Five years afterwards, this principle was departed from. The War of 1812 had so changed the currency and embarrassed the finances of the General Government as to render a return to the practice of WASHINGTON, who signed the first charter, eminently desirable, if not absolutely necessary. The principle laid down in 1811 was therefore reversed in 1816. At the same time Mr. CALHOUN, acting with Mr. CLAY, asserted the principle of Protection to American labor. The Tariff was therefore revised and made essentially Protective in all its features. New-England, then the commercial section of the country, as the Middle and Southern States were the agricultural and hoped to be the manufacturing, dissented from this principle, but yielded to it from a public necessity. The case was not much changed in 1824, when a still higher Tariff was imposed. Mr. WEBSTER then represented the City of Boston in the House of Representatives, and spoke against the Tariff Bill. But without avail. New-England was left no other resource than to become manufacturing States. They did so; far outstripping in a few years their Southern neighbors.

In 1828 the South sought to change this principle. Protection, it was asserted by the school of South Carolina, was not recognized by the Constitution. It was an invasion of State Rights. It was oppressive to the agricultural interest of the Southern States. Their Senators voted against the Tariff bill of that year. They could not defeat it because the Southwest refused to oppose it. Kentucky, with HENRY CLAY then in the Cabinet of Mr. ADAMS, remained true to the principle of 1816. Tennessee, with the personal and political advancement of Gen. JACKSON in view, would not, from policy oppose it. The General himself had written the COLEMAN letter, in which he laid down the broadest sentiment of protection to American labor. The bill of 1828 became the law of the land.

In 1832, another modification was essayed by the South. It had the favor of President JACKSON, but the Middle States, his trusty adherents, refused to yield the Protective feature. The bill displeased the South. It was, practically, no other than the Act of 1816, modified by a changed condition of a part of the manufacturing interest. Its passage raised the storm of Nullification in South Carolina, which, being brought to a crisis in November of the same year, caused the practical and very summary assertion of the Federal power. There was never a stronger or more Federal paper issued than the proclamation of President JACKSON on this occasion. It was the very concentration and quintessence of all that ALEXANDER HAMILTON and JOHN JAY had ever said or written of the Federal Constitution. Respective lenity to the State in rebellion was thrown aside, and the doctrine or principle of State rights treated with absolute contempt. The Federal Union must *and shall* be preserved, said the President. No State shall withdraw from it or defy or contravene its laws. Charleston *shall* be and remain a Federal district for the entry of foreign goods, the imposition of duties under the Federal law, and their collection under Federal cannon, if need be! The storm was hushed at once. The power of the Constitution was acknowledged as paramount.

General JACKSON has always been admired for this act. It raised his popularity to the highest pitch at the North. He landed at Castle Garden the following Summer, and made his triumphant entry into this City amidst plaudits, the like of which had not been heard or witnessed since the landing of LAFAYETTE. Yet, *his* principles had been changed in two brief years. In 1830, when Mr. HAYNE, of South Carolina, made his nullification demonstration in the Senate, and was met and overthrown by Mr. WEBSTER, he had the sympathy of President JACKSON. He was welcomed to the White House as the champion of State Rights; his celebrated speech framed and admired by the Old Chief. But when the practical test of Federal power came to be tried, strange to say, Mr. WEBSTER was called to the Presidential Mansion, a welcome guest, in the Winter of 1832-33, when CALHOUN threatened loudest, and the Executive was proud to call the Great Defender of the Constitution his friend.

The Tariff nevertheless was destined to overthrow, at least its vital principle of protection, under specific duties. In 1846 the theory of Free Trade, under the *ad valorem* system, was made the law of the land, and so remained to the present time. And here we return to the Currency question, to quote from the report of Secretary GUTHRIE, published yesterday:

"If the States shall continue the charter and multiplication of banks with authority to issue and circulate notes as money, and fail to apply any adequate remedy to the increasing evil, and also fail to invest Congress with the necessary power to prohibit the same, *Congress may be justified in the exercise of the power to levy an excise upon them, and thus render the authority to issue and circulate them profitless.*"

The occasion for this singular demonstration is the proposed reduction of the Revenue Law of 1846 so as to approximate it, as near as may be, without imminent danger to the country and its financial quiet, to the principle that all tariffs should be strictly for revenue, and levied "on articles not produced in the country"—to do which the wages of home labor must be brought down, and agricultural products reduced in prices, by the more thorough introduction of hard money, *to the exclusion of paper*. Else, reasons the Secretary, we shall have the evil of over-importation upon us.

But leaving aside his reasons for broaching or reasserting the principle, under the Federal Constitution, of *regulating the currency*, which was abandoned when the Bank of the United States was destroyed and the State banks denounced, after brief trial, as insufficient and faithless, let us look at the form and consistency of the proposition, and its very curious relation to the past.

A resort to an *Excise Duty* is perhaps the most obnoxious interference with the legislation of the States,—certainly the least consonant with the habits and business of the people, that could be claimed under the shadow of the Federal Constitution. It *has* never in time of peace been asserted by the Federal Government. Its application now to Bank Notes, not to raise revenue, which the Administration is earnestly seeking to reduce by other means, but as an arbitrary assertion of power to carry out a new theory in finance, is one of the most remarkable propositions of the day—rendered the more so by its juxtaposition with the doctrine that imposts should be abolished on all articles of Foreign make which come in competition with American manufactures, because such imposts are essentially protective, and protection is scarcely an incident, much less a right, under the Constitution!

But while protection to home labor is to be entirely abandoned, the power to regulate the currency is to be reclaimed. President WASHINGTON signed the first Bank bill. He believed to that extent he could give constitutional sanction to a uniform currency. Mr. MADISON gave in to this principle in 1816. Gen. JACKSON was disposed to favor it, but disliked BIDDLE and his Bank. He therefore transferred the deposits and currency influence of the General Government to the State Banks. These failed of the object, and Mr. VAN BUREN and Mr. POLK urged and finally carried the Sub-Treasury. That system, it would now seem, after answering every convenient office for the Treasury, has not regulated the currency. The people will not profit by the hard money example of the Government. They *will* circulate paper, and this paper threatens to bring ruin upon the country, particularly when foreign fabrics are to be invited into it duty free on all articles the like of which is made at home. The excise power of the Government under the Constitution or by its forced construction, must therefore be evoked, to render the circulation of paper by the State Banks profitless!

Who after this will say that the history and mutation of principles are less remarkable in our Federal career than the changes of statesmen themselves?

### The News by the St. Louis.

By the arrival of the *St. Louis* we have received later advices from New-Granada and the South American republics. The United States troops taken out by the *St. Louis* were disembarked at Aspinwall on the 24th of December, conveyed across the Isthmus, and safely placed on board the steamers *Oregon* and *Golden Age* the same evening. The news from South America, thus placed unexpectedly in our possession, contains some features of interest and importance. From Chili we learn that an extra session of Congress has been convoked by the President, and that the special measures to be submitted are certain additions to the estimates for indispensable expenditures; the consideration of the new civil code; the treaty with the Argentine Republic, and the consular treaties with New-Granada and Ecuador. The gold discoveries in this republic continue to excite the public mind. Deposits, it is said, have been discovered near Valparaiso, and reports are rife of discoveries of silver veins in Huasco. It will be seen, from the latest market intelligence, that flour has again risen. Business was dull.

Advices from Lima, to Dec. 11, indicate that affairs in Peru are fast assuming a threatening aspect. The Convention, which has been in session for five or six months, has not yet framed a Constitution, but is engaged in merely registering the decrees of CASTILLA. The "Hero of the Palmo" was becoming daily more unpopular, and the general impression seemed to prevail, that in him the people had caught a Tartar. ECHENIQUE, the dethroned, followed the example of LOUIS PHILIPPE of France, in looking after his family and friends, but CASTILLA attempts to imitate LOUIS NAPOLEON on a small scale. VIVANCO is watching his opportunity to revolutionize, and ECHENIQUE and his friends, who are rich and influential, will doubtless, lend him a helping hand. ECHENIQUE, it will be remembered, recently left this City for Panama. The Lima Convention has prohibited the establishment of Jesuits in Peru.

We have also received, by this arrival, fourteen days' later intelligence from Australia. Such items as are of interest, with the latest commercial news, will be found among our extracts.

### Smith O'Brien as an Author.

[illegible] months ago, [illegible] that SMITH O'BRIEN, who was believed to have kept a "Jail-Journal," as well as his fellow-exile, JOHN MITCHELL, was about publishing a political work. It was even declared, in Ireland, that this announcement caused the British Government to delay the coveted permission for Mr. O'BRIEN to return to his native land, which he had "loved, not wisely, but too well." The Ministry waited, it was said, to see what manner of book he would produce. A vindication of his "Young Ireland" principles and actions would probably have operated against him, among a batch of Cabinet Ministers. The book has appeared, in two volumes, under the title of *Principles of Government; or, Meditations in Exile*, and there is nothing in it to alarm even a weak Ministry—unless, indeed, they are affrighted at the plain, good sense which pervades it.

In his preface, Mr. O'BRIEN mentions how he came to write at all, and how he selected the subject upon which he has exercised his pen. It appears that, while a political exile in Australia, he determined to write a book, as the best method of calming and occupying his mind. Highly educated, like MITCHEL and MEAGHER, it was natural enough that he should occupy himself in such a manner. His first desire was to write a "History of Ireland," but deficiency of materials in Australia prevented his undertaking such a task. He fell back, therefore, upon his recollection, his observation, and his reflection. He says that his aim was "to write as a citizen of the world, rather than as an Irish patriot," and thus states what have been his opportunities of knowing the subject upon which he writes:

"During a period of more than twenty-five years I have had such opportunities of observation in regard of political affairs as present themselves to but few writers. I have been a Member of the British Parliament during eighteen years. I have taken a part in the most perfectly organized, if not the most formidable, agitation that is known to recent history. As an Irish country gentleman, I have been engaged during many years, in the details of local administration, whilst performing the duties of Grand Juror, Magistrate, Guardian of the Poor, and in discharge of similar functions. I have been associated with many voluntary Societies, both in England and Ireland, founded for the propagation of knowledge and for the advancement of social progress. I have undergone imprisonment of various degrees, during a period of six years—and, as a transported convict, I have witnessed not only many different forms of penal discipline, but also many of the earliest processes of civilization."

Following the advice of the Scottish proverb, which says, "Let by-gones be by-gones," the Irish patriot does not discuss the merits of the cause for which he suffered, but speaks of England and Ireland rather with the calm philosophy of a thoughtful looker-on than with the zealous indignation of a man who had been wrecked on the troubled waters of political agitation. He shrinks not from the examination and exposure of the blundering statesmanship of England, in and towards Ireland, for centuries. Though he dislikes and condemns the oligarchical ascendancy which prevails in the British Government, he is tolerant of the monarchical principle. His idea of "liberated" Ireland would probably be realized by the restoration of an *independent Legislature*,—such as was battled for and gained, by talent and patriotism, in 1782, and basely betrayed, for money and coronets, eighteen years later. This, it will be observed, is much less than Mr. O'BRIEN's co-patriots had determined to be content with.

The subjects connected with Governments and their administration, as treated by Mr. O'BRIEN, are not such as involve any *particular* reference to Ireland and her "rebellious" tendencies. He strongly recommends public amusement for the people—not merely what is mental and can be supplied by teaching, reading, and lectures, but popular recreations, such as give pleasant exercise to the body—and he regrets that English Governments or the municipal authorities have not followed the Continental example of giving to the inhabitants of large towns, "the pleasures afforded by public promenades and gardens, military music, theatres, museums of painting, sculpture, and natural history, &c."

Further, Mr. O'BRIEN arrives at the conclusion (to quote the summary by one of his English reviewers) that the power of voting in Parliament by proxy is bad in principle, but if the Peers possess it, so should the Commons; that universal suffrage in Great Britain would result in the omnipotence of the lower classes, but the suffrage ought to be extended so as to represent equitably all classes; that the House of Lords ought to be reformed; that the clergy ought to have a right to be represented in Parliament, but that the Church of England ought to govern herself by Convocation, including lay representation; that the duration of Parliament should never extend beyond four years; that declaration of war ought to rest with Parliament, and not with the Sovereign; that the "count out" ought to be abolished; that the right to bear arms ought to be maintained by the population, who ought to have a (locally self-governed) National guard or militia; that the law of settlement (poor law) is an outrage on justice; that transportation is the only safe method of dealing with criminals; that the Falkland Islands is a suitable place for convicts; that the State should guide, assist and superintend National Education; and that there ought to be a Minister of Public Instruction, whose functions have no connection with party, and who should not be displaced on a change of Ministry. Some of these conclusions, it will be remarked, are drawn from the practice in this country.

"If I have been taught nothing else by the experience of my past life," says Mr. O'BRIEN, "I have at least learned from it to distrust my own judgment." We can perceive this in the manner in which he discusses various subjects—such as finance, executive and legal reforms, local or centralized administration, police, education, colonial management, &c. There is very little dogmatism in the way in which he arrays his arguments and arrives at his conclusions—no *ex-cathedrâ* assertion—nothing, for the most part, but earnest, thoughtful inquiry. If his volumes be opened in the expectation of finding him angry at what he has passed through, as a political exile, the anticipation will be vain. Now and then he gives a sharp side blow at English misrule—but more direct condemnation on that score has lately been poured out in a few columns of the leading London journal—our namesake—than in SMITH O'BRIEN's two volumes. It remains to be seen what his admirers in this country will think of his moderation.

### Report of the Indian Bureau.

To any future edition of "Hiawatha," with notes *variorum*, it is to be hoped the Reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Indian Commissioners, with extracts from the Message and the Report of the Secretary of War, in relation to the Aborigines, will be appended. The writers of Indian epics need no better testimony than is furnished by those State papers of the boldness and originality of their invention, and of the extreme limits to which poetic license may be carried. There is, in fine, no particle of poetry in these official statements. The Aborigines they tell of were never dreamed of or written about by CAMPBELL, COOPER, or LONGFELLOW. For sentiment there is low cunning, or absolute mental torpidity; for high, indomitable courage and fortitude there is brutal and secret violence and robbery; for self-denial, hardihood and endurance, there is beastly self-indulgence and drunkenness. Very clearly, if our matter-of-fact ministers at the capital reveal the honest truth, the Indians of poetry and romance, granting they ever existed elsewhere than in fable land, have been called away long ago to the hunting-ground of the Great Spirit.

It is painful, indeed, to go over the yearly narrative of the woes, and wants, and decay of the several tribes. Their decline proceeds with quickened rapidity, as the wave of civilization sweeps around them, and confines them in narrower bounds. With the establishment of every new Territory the native population loses ground. Their title to the land is at once extinguished; they are huddled together and driven to what is called distinctively the Indian Territory; a tract designed as a grand and final cemetery of the aboriginal race, lying to the westward of Arkansas, and extending out into that vast barren, known on the old maps as the Great American Desert. And even this reservation is not free from invasion. Kansas was established at the cost of the better part of it; Texas has encroached on the southwest corner, so that the habitable space actually left as a hunting-field and home for the remnant of a vast race is less than 56,000 square miles—a trifle more than the area of Iowa. No wonder Secretary MCCLELLAND deplores the wretchedness and decay of his Indian *protégés*, and invites the exercise of ingenuity in contriving modes of relief. No wonder Secretary DAVIS finds them restive and desperate, and hunts them in the everglades of Florida, and the prairies of Nebraska, with unceasing and successful industry. But it is really remarkable that the whole Cabinet should join in eulogizing the beneficence of our traditional policy towards them, resulting in such a condition of things as the present, and at the very moment when the doom of the unfortunates seems rushing to hasty completion. That policy has had, until quite recently, but one plausible feature, viz.: That in dispossessing the savage of his land, an equivalent has been paid him in money, the money quite sure to come back to the white in less than a year after the payment—come back for food and for rum. The same policy is familiar to the Shylocks and Overreaches of money-lending benevolence, who absorb the estate of a spendthrift in supplying him the means of profligacy and suicide. They have been left a prey to the trader, the trapper, the blackleg. The worst, the most reckless of our population have been permitted to defraud them in traffic, to purvey to their most degraded appetites, to introduce the most noxious and fatal diseases among them, to furnish them the drenching fire-water which has long since effectually scorched up the partial traces of manhood they hopefully exhibited two centuries ago. There is a ghastly humor in the suggestion made one after another by Messrs. LAWRENCE, BUCHANAN and PIERCE to the British Government, that the most beneficent way to treat the Mosquito Savages, is to subject them to the "traditional policy" of this country towards its Indians. Possibly it has not reached Lord CLARENDON's ears, that the stages of that propitious treatment are three: the commercial or land-thieving stage, furnished by transporting the victims for life to a far-off colony; the era of cultivation, when civilization with its traders, rum-dealers and swindlers, are turned loose upon the defenceless people, not often without the assistance of Government dragoons; and against which the influence of missionaries and teachers is powerless; and the era of extermination, at which the majority of the Aborigines have already arrived. Had such been the understanding of our British neighbors, they could hardly have hesitated to expose their Central American Allies to the working of a plan so simple and effective.

The Government asks too late what can be done for the Indian. He perishes when driven to the resorts of industry; and yet, the best the Secretary can offer him is, that he shall be drilled into the habits, and occupations, and labors of civilized society. What he wants is room, and we have none to give him. In the creation of new territories, we have left no place but the narrow Potter's field we have referred to. At the mandate of Slavery we robbed him of all the old Missouri territory. There is nothing for it now but to mitigate the woes and alleviate the last days of the dying race; and, after the Indian Bureau shall have proposed the few prudential measures tending to that end; shall have consecrated what is left of the reserved soil to Indian uses as irrevocable, at least, as Kansas was to Freedom; its duties may be regarded as accomplished, and the Commissionership a sinecure. Without the restitution of his lands, the cause of the Indian is hopeless; and restitution is, of course, impossible. Even with that amends, it is questionable whether an effectual renaissance of the race be practicable. All we can do is to tend him tenderly, and keep from him the tempting demons of lust and drunkenness, as far as the most stringent laws can attain that object; and leave the rest to time and fate—to slow decay and utter extinction.

### The Varieties.

A new piece called the [illegible] the Queen of the Market," was produced [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Unwillingly we turn to the piece itself. The plot is simple enough. Louis falls in love with *Adrienne*, one of the Queen's Maids of Honor, a lady of humble birth, who has been adopted by the Queen. The Queen is, of course, annoyed at this circumstance, and advises (we suppose) *Adrienne* to fly the Court and seek refuge among the market women. This ends the first act. The second opens with a view of the market-place. The King pursues *Adrienne*, but the latter is safe in the custody of her guardians, and the former learns that there is a potentate equal to his own even in the realms of France. [illegible]

[illegible]

### Piano-Forte Recitals.

Mr. MORGAN, the organist of Grace Church, commences to-day a series of Piano-forte Recitals. These Matinees are intended to illustrate what has been done for the instrument, and cannot fail to be instructive and entertaining. They have the high commendation of not being too advanced for the majority of piano-forte players, and the [illegible] recommendation of being moderate. See the programme elsewhere.

*Moore's Rural New-Yorker* commences the year with a new volume [illegible]. Its appearance is healthy and handsome—precisely what we have a right to look for in a Rural New-Yorker. Mr. MOORE has succeeded in establishing a very valuable paper, [illegible] in its character and [illegible]. He deserves abundant success, and is achieving it.

### A Literary Marriage.

The New-York *Ledger* makes the following announcement:

"We have the pleasure of announcing that our gifted contributor, MRS. SARA PAYSON ELDREDGE, (so renowned and admired as FANNY FERN,) was married on Saturday, the [illegible] inst., to Mr. JAMES PARTON, well-known in literary circles as the author of *The Life of Horace Greeley*."

Lieut.-Col. BRAGG, so widely known to the country for his gallant conduct at Buena Vista, has resigned his commission in the Army.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOSTETTER—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS correct the appetite, [illegible] force off the bile and all impure secretions, regulate the bowels, give us strength of body and vigor of mind. For dyspepsia and dyspeptic symptoms, they [illegible] [illegible] BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. Medicine and Native Wine Depot.

PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR.—A most wonderful article for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption. [illegible] BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Dealers in all genuine Family Medicines.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—OUR LIBERAL and admirable plan of exchanging our new and improved Sewing Machines for old machines of every kind is hailed with pleasure by hundreds. The Avery, Wilson, Grover & Baker, Hunt, Dorsey and other inferior machines are coming in rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bargain is a great one. Apply at our New-York office personally or by letter.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. [illegible] Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Molduvia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the artistic, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. [illegible] Broadway.

ANOTHER HEAVY FALL OF SNOW.—THE ONLY good investment to be made is Rubber boots. Go and see the large stock of ladies', misses', men's and boys' walking boots at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. [illegible] Broadway, near Chambers-st.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS.—[illegible]

FEUCHTWANGER, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane.

# THE HEBREW[illegible]

A [illegible] OF [illegible] LIFE.

By the author of "Leaves from the Journal of a [illegible]"

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1855, by [illegible], in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New-York.

## CHAPTER I.

In the spacious portico of a beautiful villa on the banks of the Mississippi, at a short distance from New-Orleans, two persons sat by an open window, in a Summer's twilight. [illegible]

[illegible]

They had met to ask and say that which required only the ratification of words; and now, instead of speaking, they looked into each other's eyes—and the matter seemed settled. He asked her if she could forego the luxuries of her present home to share his fortunes on his return; and her "can you ask this, seriously, Harry?" showed the question to be eminently superfluous.

They parted. He is chosen of course, to almost forget the budding, radiant beauty—whose love he looked upon as a passing bubble on the stream—a joy not meant to last. While she could the full symphony of "The Oaks," treasured each look and word of his, each memory of the past, within her woman's heart—that heart vowed to be his memory's faithful hallowed shrine, till it could beat no more.

[illegible]

## CHAPTER II.

Mr. Aldrich, the uncle of Harry Duval, was a retired merchant, who early in life had entered the extensive cotton house of Hermann Brothers, with a good, preparatory education, and letter of recommendation, which procured for him a high stool in their office, where he became acquainted with a young married man by the name of Hermann, between whom and the principals of the firm a distant relationship existed. Like them, the young Abraham Hermann was a Jew—a young man of unexceptionable good conduct and untiring assiduity in the discharge of his office duties.

In course of time, the office acquaintance of the young men ripened into friendship; and Hermann invited Harry Aldrich to his house, where he ever after, during his clerkship, generally spent his evenings—the ever welcome guest of Madame Hermann, a pretty young Jewess, whose little black-eyed Rachel soon grew to treasure for "Uncle Aldrich," her warmest smile of child-greeting.

Having entered the office when quite young, Mr. Aldrich was an experienced man of business at an age when most young men are but in their novitiate, and the manner in which he acquitted himself was so satisfactory, and so useful did the head of the gigantic concern find their young book-keeper, that in time they offered him, as the only [illegible], a share in their business. [illegible]

[illegible]

While abroad, no man ever more verified the saying, that circumstances alter cases. His fixed purpose being now to become a man of the world—not meaning by this "a man about town," but a well read, well informed, traveled cosmopolite.

[illegible]

Of one circumstance I have not spoken. Indeed, to those who so sincerely esteemed him for his many virtues, so admired his brilliant parts, it never formed the least matter of consideration; but to one of his sensitive nature it was a subject of shrinking, never-ceasing regret. He was a hunchback.

[illegible]

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"Rachel, when Harry learns that the little property I have been able to save from the wreck of your father's affairs affords so small an income, I prophesy his attentions will decrease until they lapse into insignificance. I may judge him wrong, and would not suffer in your opinion; let the event condemn me."

"Then it will prove only that you have calumniated him," was her high spirited reply.

He pressed her hand, and sighed, as he said, "Time will decide." And it did.

## CHAPTER III.

[FOUR YEARS LATER.]

"Oh, I would rather be a slave—
In tears and bondage by his side,
Than having all, bereft of him,
The world had power to give beside."

Four years had passed since Harry Duval had appointed to meet the beautiful Jewess by the fallen tree, at the riverside; and she has again come to meet him there. But the rose hue has passed from her cheek—leaving it pale and cold as statuary marble, and a tone of reproach might be discovered in her sweet, tremulous voice, as she spoke first.

"And you will leave me so soon again, Harry?"

"It must be so, Rachel; I leave to-morrow with the Louisiana Guards. In fact, I have but an hour to remain, and came here to spend it with you."

The poor girl essayed to speak, but sobs choked her utterance. The pride she had hoped would strengthen her had all evanished, and tears, hot blinding tears, trickled through the fingers of the small hand pressed to her eyes, and fell unheeded on the shoulder of his dark blue uniform.

"When I will be absent with the Louisiana Volunteers, you will not forget me; and when I obtain the rank of captain—which I will, are my return—you shall share my fortunes."

Still the beautiful head was bent down, and she made no reply.

"Oh I see, and grieve, that your prudence outweighs your regard. I was a fool to presume where a man of my uncle's wealth pays court; forget my presumption; I will intrude on your time no longer."

[illegible]

"Simply because I have no plans," was his curt, unsatisfactory reply.

"Consider Harry," pleaded the beautiful girl, in the sincerity of her heart's strong devotion. "Consider the advantage you lose by your want of candor. Why will you not deal openly, at least with me?"

She looked up inquiringly, but without noting the plague spot on his brow, asked the question, of all others calculated to arouse his fiery, obstinate nature—"Deal at least openly with me—what are your prospects, Harry?"

"That is just what I expected, and becomes the training of my mercantile uncle's ward. Well! that's right. Use your cold scalpel; cut and probe; you know my prospects are vague enough."

Undaunted by his anger, the noble, high-souled girl approached, and resting her hand again on the arm from which he had so roughly shaken it, said, in a voice of touching tenderness, "Harry, if your love for me was equal to mine for you, I could make a suggestion that would enable us to marry at once. Mr. Aldrich—nay, don't frown, Harry. My guardian has great influence with the Directors of the —— Railroad, now in the course of construction; the place of secretary will command a liberal salary; you write a free, mercantile hand, could fill it, and if you would but ask your uncle, he could secure it for you."

"I am much obliged," replied the young man haughtily, "but a clerkship is not at all in accordance with my views."

"You refuse to apply, then?" asked Rachel, and she continued—"You ask me to plight my faith to you for an indefinite time, while you refuse to apply, for my sake, for a situation that, with my own small income, would allow all the comforts we have been used to. Will you? Can you refuse?"

"Rachel, I will degrade myself to please no one. I was educated at West Point; my views all tend to the army. I will never be a quill driver!"

"Not for my sake, Harry?"

"I should think if you had either refinement or generosity, you would appreciate my refusal."

"And you pretend to love me!" and her white brow flushed, and her dark eyes that lately had been so impassioned in their fire, now looked down upon him, with their intolerable lustre, with a hauteur that made him feel his inferiority, as she added: "Sir! talk no longer of love, while you defer applying to your uncle, on the score of a clerkship being a degradation! Such petty nonsense might do for England's pauper aristocracy, and with them is perhaps excusable; but with you simply ridiculous."

"Pardon me, Miss Hermann; the language you use partakes somewhat of officiousness. You forget that I am the son of a professional man—myself a gentleman."

"No, Harry, I do not forget that while your father, Pierre Duval, a poor Frere ami Creole boy, was apprenticed to the pestle and mortar, in old —— 's Pharmacien, Rue de Chartres, your uncle was perched on a high stool by my father, in Hermann Brothers' cotton office, Canal-street; your mother married the roller of pills, who owed his after profession to a clerk's liberality. That same 'quill driver' has educated, not adopted, you."

"If Miss Hermann can treat me to no pleasanter reminiscences on this our last interview, I may be in less anxiety to renew it on my return."

But she returned his glance with one as unflinching as his own.

"Harry, do you threaten me?"

"I do not wish to; but you must permit me to observe that interference in my plans is what I never could endure."

"And yet, Harry, I could stoop to any office, however menial, for your sake, nor deem it degradation."

"You but speak and feel, then, like the rest of your race, Rachel."

A dark flush passed across the brow of the noble girl as she meekly answered, "You taunt me, with being a Jewess, Harry. What know you of the Hebrews? True, I am a Jewess; but not what you mean when you say Jew, implying thereby sordid avarice. Now you call yourself a Christian. Do you act up to the creed you profess? Answer me that, before you condemn the Israelites again. We are all alike in needing gospel truths, and I need they say sorely now to teach me patience."

The sullen soul of Duval was touched by the meek tone of subdued feeling in which this was said; and, like the spider seeking to repair the broken meshes of his net, he replied—

"I only meant that no other race knew how, or practiced so well, at conforming to circumstances."

"Lamented be the hour that taught or rendered necessary such an act to the house of Israel. Those who are rulers no longer than must crouch before the stranger, but even as steel is tried by fire, so does adversity bend the heart. But say you, who boast your birthright, who are followers of the meek and lowly Nazarene, did He implant this prejudice, or did you while despising one, who, like Issachar of old, 'bends beneath two burdens,' love against your own conviction?"

"You are unjust, Rachel; I only meant——"

"What you said—that I was a Jewess. I believe as my fathers taught; if erroneous, may God direct aright; but Harry, what must your creed be, when you apply without scruple to Heaven to attest your truth, while you swear, and kiss, and deceive."

This was said with more fire than he could have attributed to her gentle nature. The next moment tears trembled in her beseeching eyes, as she made a last appeal to his love.

"Do you forbid that I should appeal to Mr. Aldrich, Harry?"

"Most positively."

"And you have no intention of marrying me with your present slender means?"

"Most decidedly none."

"And yet refuse to avail yourself of his influence to procure the means to do so?"

"I won't object to anything reasonable; but a clerkship I must beg positively to refuse."

"And still you propose that I remain bound to you on these terms?"

"I propose nothing; if you can please yourself better by accepting the address of an older, wealthier suitor, you are free to do so."

"Then I am to understand that you relinquish your claim?"

And now her voice was husky, and the words gasped out from her overburdened heart.

The above is all that will be published in our columns of this absorbing narrative. The continuation can be found in the New-York Ledger of Jan. 12, which is now ready for sale at all the news' depots and book stores. Price four cents. The Ledger is the great illustrated weekly paper for which Fanny Fern writes every week. Remember to ask for the Ledger of Jan. 12, and in it you will get the continuation from where it leaves off here.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

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☞ Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Pilgrims, (Dr. Storrs',) commencing at 7½ o'clock. An essay will be read by Mr. E. [illegible]. Subject: Useful Employment of Leisure Hours. J. T. CONKLING, Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ Phi Kappa Sigma.—The Convention of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity will be held in Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1856. The Oration will be delivered by [illegible], Esq., of Trenton, and a poem by [illegible], Esq., of Richmond, Va. Members of the Fraternity are cordially invited to attend.

☞ The Government Works.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, [illegible] No. 6 [illegible], until the 9th of February [illegible] Connecticut River. One located at the head of [illegible] Island about two miles below [illegible] shoal about [illegible] and [illegible] Western shore [illegible] above that town.

Further information thereon may be obtained, and the plans in detail examined, at the above office, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M. GEO. DUTTON, Captain United States Engineers.

☞ Christian Union.—All those who are in favor of forming a Young Men's Christian Union, for the promotion of Christian knowledge and character, without sectarian exclusiveness, are requested to meet in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Messiah on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Anti-Slavery Lecture.—Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, will deliver a Lecture, by request of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society, at the Tabernacle, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, The Duty of the North towards Slavery. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

☞ Notice.—The public are cautioned against paying any moneys to W. M. HUTCHMAN on our account, as he is no longer in our employ. DRUMGOLD & FROCH.

## WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable German girls, one to do general housework or upstairs work for a private family in the City or a short distance in the country; the other is a first-rate laundress and would take a situation as such, or as lady's maid, or as companion for a lady traveling South. Both are well recommended. Address or call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a Protestant woman, as cook; understands pastries, preserves, jellies, &c.; is an excellent bread baker; is also a very fine laundress. By another Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and nurse, or nurse and seamstress. Both have good references, no objections to a boarding-house. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED AS GARDENER—By an Englishman, aged 34, married, on or before the 1st March; understands his business. Can give five years' good references; wages not the chief object. Has a good collection of seeds at the disposal of his employer. Address ALPHA, Tribune Office, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; take charge of a baby from its birth, and will wash and iron for the nursery. Has the most excellent City reference. Wages $6 to $7. No objection to Brooklyn. Call at No. [illegible] [illegible]-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young German girl as chambermaid, sews well and can give good recommendation. She cares more to get in a respectable family than for high wages. Address S. G., Box No. 1,193 Post-Office, or call to see her at No. 55 Thompson-st., up stairs, near Broome-st., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; good City references. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, front room. Can be seen two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Understands cooking, washing and ironing. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, or to do plain sewing, and take care of children. Best of City and country references given. Call at No. 287 Greenwich-st., between Vandam and Spring sts.

SITUATION WANTED.—A woman wishes a situation as wet nurse. She is a Protestant and has a baby only four weeks old. She is a healthy woman and has good references. Apply immediately at No. 126 9th-st., corner of 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant woman, to do general housework; has no objections to chamberwork. Is a good plain cook and washer and ironer. Apply at No. 115 Hammond, between Greenwich and Washington sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a cook, washer and ironer, with the best of City and country references, in the above capacity; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. To be seen for two days at No. 473 Broadway, in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, who can cook, wash and iron; good City reference; no objection to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid, or to do general housework, or to take care of children. The best of reference given. Inquire at No. 445 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse, by a very respectable woman; can take care of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 281 7th-av., cor. of 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do the general housework of a small private family. Apply No. 25 43d-st., west of 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart, active young woman, as waiter, chambermaid or child's nurse, in a respectable family. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 13th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German woman, who can cook perfectly in all styles, and wash and iron. A place as cook or housekeeper immediately, in a private house. Address M. M., Times Office.

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TUTOR WANTED.—A graduate of Harvard College, thoroughly competent to prepare a student for admission to the Sophomore Class of that College, will find occupation as a private tutor by addressing Box No. 3,360, Lower Post-Office, giving name, references as to qualifications, place of residence, &c.

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Is told with delightful simplicity, abounds in interesting events, and grows in attractiveness to the close. Pervaded by tranquil beauty and natural feeling, as a novel for family reading it is surpassed by few productions.

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A very interesting story, written with that charming ease and unaffected confidence that mark a practical pen, and a working, well-trained brain.

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It is a successful work, and may be safely pronounced one of the best of Stringer & Townsend's Library of Standard Novels.

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It is a powerfully written romance, exhibiting strong passion, fine character drawing, and all the elements that go to make up an interesting story.

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Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the U. S. Ag. Society, in a letter to the American editor, says: "After an attentive examination of your 'Farmers' and Planters' Encyclopædia,' I take pleasure in recommending it as a standard agricultural work, abounding in practical and scientific information, adapted to the comprehension of unscientific readers. A copy should be in the hands of every farmer, or person at all interested in rural affairs. In the publication of this work you have greatly to promote the diffusion among our countrymen of the best agricultural information, arranged in the most convenient form for ready reference."

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HON. FERNANDO WOOD,

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BY DONALD MCLEOD, ESQ.

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THE DESTINY OF NICARAGUA;

OR, CENTRAL AMERICA AS IT WAS, IS, AND MAY BE.

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## DRY GOODS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOMAS D. CONROY, licensed to buy clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of will receive the very highest price for them by calling at the store or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS are excellent articles for cold and wet weather, being lined with woolen felt, in connection with their being air and water-proof. They are a never-failing remedy for chapped hands, &c. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 30 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen having any of the above to dispose of can receive the utmost value in cash, by sending to the stores No. 11 Laurens-st., or No. [illegible] West Broadway, or by sending a note through the post. S. COHEN. N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Cohen.

MACHINE TWIST—For sewing machines, best in use. For sale by E. H. ARNOLD, Agent for the Chinacol sewing silks, "Troy Woolen Co.'s" satinets and "Bronx Tape Co." stay bindings. No. 34 Beaver-st.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT A PRIMARY ELECTION,—In the XIIIth Ward, held pursuant to a call of the Democratic Republican General Committee of Tammany Hall, corner of 110th-st. and 8th-av., on Monday afternoon, Jan. 7, from 3 to 5 o'clock, the ticket headed C. SWACKHAMER and MICHAEL MURRAY was elected, receiving 875 votes, against the ticket containing the names of JOHN VANCE, THOS. B. TAPPAN and WM. MACKELLAR, which received 25 votes.

SAMUEL L. HOUGHTON,
JOHN LEONARD, } Inspectors.
HENRY J. WALCH,

New-York, Jan. 7, 1856.

A LECTURE—Will be delivered at the Tabernacle by JOHN MITCHEL, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8. Subject—The Potatoes of the Celt. Tickets, 25 Cents (Gallery;) Reserved Seats, (Body of the Hall,) 50 Cents. To be had at HALL'S Music Store, Broadway; DUNIGAN'S Bookstore, No. 151 Fulton-st.; HAVERTY'S Bookstore, No. 110 Fulton-st.; and the Office of the Irish American. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MASTERTON, SMITH AND SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING CO., will be held at the Office of the Company, 1st-av. and 29th-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 2½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and other business. By order ALEX. MASTERTON, President.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER—Will lecture in the 20th-street Congregational Church, between 6th and 7th avs., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10. Subject: Mirthfulness. Admission 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—The store of the Subscribers was entered on the night of the 6th inst. and robbed of the following goods:

Black Lace Veils, White and Black Silk Edgings, Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, do. do. Under Handkerchiefs, do. Book do., do. Book and Cambric Collars, Infants' Dresses and Waists, Needlework Trimmings, &c. &c.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods. CRANE & STRUTHERS, No. 477 Broadway.

NOTICE.—All persons are warned not to receive, discount or negotiate the following notes: one of $450, dated Dec. 1, 1855, at five months; one for $450, same date, at six months; both payable at the Broadway Bank, and made by DAVID H. KENNEDY, to his own order, they being obtained without value received. D. H. KENNEDY.

LOST, YESTERDAY.—In the vicinity of Bowery and 4th-st., a WHITE POODLE DOG, answers to the name of "Fidee." The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving it at No. 462 4th-st.

LOST.—In a Wall-st. stage, on Thursday morning last, a CORNELIAN SEAL RING, set with Diamonds. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to No. 47 East 24th-st.

POCKET-BOOK FOUND—In DAVIS' Confectionery store, No. 37 Bleecker-st. The owner may have it by proving property and paying expenses. F. DAVIES.

PASS-BOOK LOST.—No. 2,981 with the Broadway Savings Institution. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at JOHN C. DWYER'S, No. 345 7th-av., or at the Bank.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE!

W. GILLIES & BROTHERS

CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 233 and 237 Washington-st., New-York, Importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imitation. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and the Druggists generally.

THE MANAGERS OF THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM—Gratefully acknowledge the receipt of seven hundred and sixty-one dollars and thirteen cents, being the avails of a Fair recently got up by some of the colored friends of the Institution.

## AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] THEATRE.

[illegible]

GRAND DISPLAY OF TALENT.

MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1856, will be presented the Grand Romantic Spectacle of

ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

With entire New Scenery, produced under the immediate direction of Mr. [illegible].

Aladdin......[illegible]

Mr. J. S. SMITH, the favorite Comedian, will sustain the principal part.

The rest of the characters by a powerful company.

Prices will remain as usual.

PIANO-FORTE RECITALS.—Mr. [illegible] (Organist of Grace Church and Conductor of the Mendelssohn Union) will give his 1st Piano-forte Recital at Dodworth's Rooms THIS MORNING, Jan. 8, to commence at 3 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. "Sonata Pathetique" [illegible]
2. "Andante and Rondo Capriccioso" [illegible]
3. "Harpsichord lesson" [illegible]
4. "Polonaise from Op. 26" [illegible]

PART II.

1. "Piano-forte prelude and fugue in E major" [illegible]
2. "Nocturne in D flat" [illegible]
3. "Invitation to Waltz" [illegible]
4. "Ye banks and braes" [illegible]

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1; [illegible] to the series, with reserved seats, $3, [illegible] music stores and at DANSKIN'S Agency, [illegible].

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET.—TUESDAY—Immense hit made by Mr. [illegible] Pierce.

NEW YEAR'S EVE;

OR, DER NACHTWACHTER,

Is established in undeniable popularity, and nightly receives the warmest approbation.

BURTON'S NEW-YORK DIRECTORY FOR 1856.

A Glorious bit of Fun.

ONE HOUR'S HEARTY LAUGHTER.

Will be played every evening this week.

Mr. W. Reynolds, from Philadelphia, will appear, in the farce of HEADS AND TAILS.

Mr. BURTON in two of his most comical characters.

The new comedy of FALSE PRETENCES, applied for at the box office daily, will shortly be played.

The Theatre is extremely well warmed and comfortable.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK a new Burlesque, RICHARD THE THIRD;

OR, SHAKSPEARE MURDERED IN TWENTY MINUTES.

Richard, Duke of Gloster............G. Swaine Buckley.

MATRIMONIAL BLESSINGS;

OR, A HUSBAND'S REHEARSAL.

And the Burlesque—HUTCHINSON FAMILY, Preceding which ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, 14th inst., PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS, for the admission of four persons, will be received at our entertainments.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, Benefit of FREDERICK BUCKLEY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SPECIAL CARD.

Mr. WALCOT

respectfully announces that his

BENEFIT

will take place on

WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 9,

when will be acted for the first time in this Theatre the grand Comedy of the day,

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP,

and other highly attractive entertainments.

Box Book now open.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Jan. 8, will be performed, for the first time, the

KING OF THE COMMONS AND THE QUEEN OF THE MARKET.

Louis, the King of the Court............Mr. [illegible]

Louise, the Queen of the Market............Miss Laura Keene.

To conclude with PERFECTION.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7. THIS EVENING, Jan. 8, will be presented the Grand Comic Fairy Extravaganza of

KING CHARMING.

Charming the First..................Mrs. H. C. [illegible]

Henpecki the Hundredth..............[illegible]

Tyrant.............................[illegible]

Preceded each night by a popular Farce.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, Jan. 8, the Drama of the

FEMALE PRIVATEER.

Harry Campbell....J. H. Allen | Mackerel....[illegible]

Wm. Lovell....Mrs. Williams | Peter Pipe....[illegible]

To be followed by the Pantomime of

MAGULME, THE NIGHT OWL.

Magic.........G. L. Fox | Rosita.........[illegible]

The whole to conclude with the Farce of the

TAILOR OF TAMWORTH.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—ANOTHER NEW PIECE, TUESDAY, Jan. 8, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, FREE AND EASY, and also BROTHER AND SISTER. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the WANDERING MINSTREL, previous to which the new grand fairy Drama of VALENTINE AND ORSON. [illegible] IN THE LION'S DEN, at [illegible] THE LIVING WILD BEASTS SEEN AT ALL TIMES. Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—BENEFIT OF THE BOON CHILDREN.—Under the patronage of the élite of New-York.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.

The BOON CHILDREN—three in number—will give some of their exquisite delineations from Shakspeare and other authors, on which occasion Mrs. ANNA BOYLE BOON will read, with her children, Scenes from HAMLET,

ROMEO AND JULIET, HONEYMOON, and the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

CORA GORDON will read an entire Scene from the LADY OF LYONS, never before attempted by any child—interspersed with Singing and Dancing.

These children have strong claims on the public for sympathy. Their father was one of the voluntary nurses during the epidemic the last Summer in the South, and they have recently been robbed by their agent, JAMES W. BOSSON.

Mrs. ANNA BOYLE BOON gives Private Lessons in Elocution. Address New-Haven Hotel, New-York.

WANTED—A Lady or Gentleman with capital, to enter into a partnership with the BOON CHILDREN.

SOMETHING NEW—BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—Will receive for their admission to their entertainments, the tickets in

PERHAM'S FOURTH GIFT ENTERPRISE.

On and after MONDAY NEXT, 14th inst.

TICKETS ONLY $1 EACH.

They admit four persons each and can be had at the PRINCIPAL HOTELS AND BOOK STORES.

For particulars and list of gifts, see Herald and small bills.

MUSICAL.—Mrs. GEORGE [illegible] Miss [illegible] will give six of her PICTORIAL AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS at the Concert Room of the [illegible] building, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, and every evening during the week, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets to admit a Lady and Gentleman, 25 cents; Single Tickets, 25 cents.

RE-OPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN COLLECTION—[illegible] This valuable Museum of Antiquities, [illegible] popular, interesting and instructive exhibition [illegible] now contains more than 1,100 objects. Admission 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, Benefit of Mr. L. SHORT, postponed from Saturday. [illegible] All persons holding tickets for Saturday will be admitted on Wednesday evening.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WITH $40,000 WANTED.—A [illegible] The head of an old-established house, well situated in the principal business part of this City, extensively engaged in importing, manufacturing, and trading, and at present doing a very safe and profitable business, which is capable of being largely and advantageously increased, is desirous of retiring from active pursuits. A favorable opportunity for a lucrative investment is therefore presented to any suitable person, possessing the above amount of capital, who may desire to take his place in the said firm. For more full particulars, apply to MAURICE LAROUCHE, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

$1,000.—A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—In a good neighborhood and public thoroughfare, consisting of stock and fixtures, a pony, horse and covered wagon, and valuable lease of premises, the present proprietor being engaged in other business cannot attend to it. Inquire at No. [illegible] Pearl-st., near Broadway.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—With the above amount in a safe and profitable business which yields from 75 to 100 per cent. profit. To an enterprising man an opportunity to realize from $5,000 to $7,000 per annum offers, as will be shown upon interview. Address with real name, B. BROWN, this office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A German gentleman, of good ability and skill, wishes to form a partnership with a capitalist of sufficient funds for the manufacture of entirely new and very valuable machinery, invented by himself, and to secure the patents for it thereon. References exchanged. Address PATENT, Herald Office.

THE ADVERTISER having at his command from $3,000 to $5,000 wants to make an investment in some safe and sound business, if security will be given, and where he may find employment as bookkeeper or salesman. Address, with real name, S. A. B., office of this paper.

DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—And remarkably low. One of the oldest and best in the City. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars apply to LINDSLEY & HASSELL, Real Estate Agents, No. 70 6th-av., cor. 4th-st.

## NEW FIRMS.

NEW FIRMS desiring security for their books and valuable papers, can insure them from destruction by fire in one of STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, secured by HERRING'S POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LA BELLE LOCK, which can be found, of any desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, at [illegible] No. 40 Water-st.

FOUR FURS, FURS.—[illegible] No. 126 Canal-st. [illegible] large and elegant assortment [illegible] purchasing. Also an extensive [illegible] and caps for children. One price. [illegible]

## [illegible] SALE.

[illegible]

The greatest [illegible] will vary from $6 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 2nd section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 11th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

[illegible]

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

**HOUSES FOR SALE**—LOW, AND ON EASY TERMS.—[illegible] first class, moderate size dwelling [illegible] brown stone, [illegible] and high basement, on [illegible], between Broadway and 6th-av., price $16,000 [illegible] three English basement, on 26th-st., between 5th and [illegible] av. [illegible] SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st.

**HOUSE FOR SALE.**—The two-story house and [illegible] No. 383 Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired [illegible]. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STURTEVANT, at B. BUCKMAN & Co.'s, No [illegible]

**HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.**—[illegible] three-story house, high basement and under-cellar [illegible] Apply to LINDSLEY [illegible] No. 75 5th-av., corner of 16th-st.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASE**—[illegible] PROPERTY on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Vesey sts. [illegible]

**FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY FOR SALE**—One House on 5th-av., at $100,000; [illegible] one at $45,000; and one house 45 feet [illegible] for only $18,000. Two Houses on 14th-st., near Union-place, at $35,000. One House on 19th-st., near Union-place, at $27,000. Two Houses on 16th-st., at $27,000 and $26,000. One House on 22nd-st., near 5th-av., [illegible] For particulars apply to M. H. FOWLER, 160 Broadway.

**COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.**—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from [illegible] by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the dépôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 8 to 120 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, [illegible] and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 137 Broadway, third story.

**FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE**—In the city of Hudson, N. Y., built of brick in the best manner, three-story high, 12 rooms, gas in every room, good supply of water in yard; fruit of the best description. [illegible] Also, two good farms, six miles from Hudson, on a road leading from Hudson to [illegible]. For further information or terms, address JOHN M. GROUTS, No. 86 Warren-st., Hudson, N. Y.

**ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS**, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to buying, selling, and leasing every description of real estate. Parties having desirable property which they prefer to dispose of by private contract [illegible]

**FARM FOR SALE LOW**—To close an estate, a good farm of about 50 acres; house two-story, with wings; all the out-buildings required for said farm, a good orchard and all kinds of fruit. It is 16 miles from New-York, and convenient of access by railroad almost every hour. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

**FARM FOR SALE**—For $6,000, cash. A fine old farm of 120 acres, with house, barn, orchard, &c., about [illegible] miles from New-York, in this State, and half a mile from a village and a railroad dépôt. It is about five miles from the Hudson River and canal. Apply to CHARLES W. GORHAM, No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 7.

**FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS**—Two valuable lots, 25x[illegible] feet each, on [illegible] feet west of [illegible]. The two lots are covered with a [illegible] building, fitted for a Building-shop, and a [illegible]. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

**VALUABLE YORKVILLE LOTS FOR SALE**—The very desirable lots northeast corner of [illegible] and 84th-st. No lots offer greater inducements for [illegible] investments or improvement, as the 3d-av. Railroad runs by this property. Terms easy. For full particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE**—at YONKERS, of valuable building lots. Apply to JOSEPH H. [illegible] or MANN & STRODWELL, Yonkers.

## HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

**HOUSE WANTED.**—To rent on or before the [illegible] of February next, a modern built house situated between Lexington and 6th avs., not above 37th-st. Address with location and rent, H. M., Box No. 595 lower Post-Office.

## TO LET.

**HOUSE TO LET CHEAP IN BROOKLYN.**—A small new brick house, No. 24 East Warren-st., [illegible] Oil-cloth and parlor shades for sale. Apply to D. M. BAKER, 599 Broadway, New-York.

**REMOVAL.**—GILEAD A. SMITH has removed to No. 56 William-st., in rear of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. The suite of offices lately occupied by him, No. 8 Wall-st., are to rent—suitable for a banker or Insurance Company. Apply as above, or to the Janitor on the premises.

**STORE AND HOUSE TO LET**—In the lower part of the City. The store is well situated, and very desirable for any retail business, being in the best part of Greenwich-st. [illegible]

**STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET**—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st. [illegible] Broadway [illegible] D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

**STEAM POWER TO LET**—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

## BOUNTY LANDS.

**LAND WARRANTS WANTED.**—TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

## FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

**A** [illegible]—Plated castors and other holiday [illegible] at the old and well [illegible] Warehouse of [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Washington-st.

[illegible] AUGUSTUS [illegible]

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.**—Will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, and FRIDAY, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the gallery, No. 548 Broadway, (lately occupied by the Düsseldorf Collection,) The collection comprises 310 of the highest class of pictures in rich gilt frames [illegible]. Also, W. Boddington Wright, of Derby [illegible] Shayer, and other celebrated artists.

Also, about 40 old oil paintings, just received from Europe, never before seen in this country, all in their original state, newly framed, the balance on purchasers or sheeting, giving a favorable opportunity to procure dealers and connoisseurs.

The particular attention of those interested in the fine arts is requested to this sale as offering an extraordinary occasion for purchasers.

The paintings will be on exhibition on Monday, Jan. 7, and Tuesday, 8, day and evening.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF A WATCH-CASE FACTORY.**—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 47 Dey-st., the entire stock of tools, machinery, &c., &c., of the extensive watch-case making establishment formerly belonging to C. H. Andrae, Esq., and which is considered the most complete factory of its kind to be found in the United States, among which will be found one superior steam engine and boiler, with connecting pipes and independent force pumps, water and exhaust [illegible], six-horse power and in good order; two large iron safes, one with Jones' patent lock, &c. In fact, embracing every article necessary for carrying on an extensive business. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and worthy of the attention of the Trade. Terms cash. City funds and a deposit required from all purchasers unknown to the Auctioneer. Catalogues containing full particulars are now ready, and may be obtained of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

**SHERIFF'S SALE OF FINE WATCHES AND ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY.**—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, No. 25 Bowery, will sell on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of rich watches and jewelry to pay advances and satisfy judgment, comprising 1½ gold chains weighing about 3,420 dwt.; 15 valuable diamond rings; 3 elegant diamond pins and brooches; 2 pair diamond earrings; 3 do. do. crosses; 1 set diamond sleeve buttons; 1 diamond bracelet; Royal and diamond studs; 3 diamond watches, hunting cases; 18 gold anchor watches and 8 plated watches, by order of JOHN ORSER, Late Sheriff.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

**WILL SELL**—At the salesroom No. 13 Maiden-lane, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 8, at 10½ o'clock, a rich assortment of fresh manufactured furs, consisting of sets of real mink sable, Hudson sable, royal ermine, chinchilla, stone marten, Russia sable, victorines, cuffs, capes, talmas, gents' otter fur gloves, mufflers; also, a rich line of sleigh robes, panther, wolf, bear, [illegible], &c., the whole forming an assortment well worthy attention.

H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

**OUR ANNUAL CLOSING SALE**—TO DAY at 12 o'clock we shall sell large assortment of Silver Ware and silver-plated do. of every description to clear off accounts which have been advanced on. Hotels, Families, and the Trade, can only be satisfied of the advantages obtainable by a call on sale-day at No. 19 Nassau-st.

E. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

**LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., WILL** sell at auction on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 6½ o'clock, a fine collection of illustrated theological and standard books, work-boxes, gold pens, stationery, &c., to which the attention of dealers is requested. Goods may now be examined and catalogues ready for delivery.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

**CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS, TUESDAY**, Jan. 8, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., peremptory sale of all kinds W. G., Stone and commonware glass, all kinds China, cutlery, Britannia ware, toys, &c., in lots to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready, and goods well packed for shipping.

D. S. CONDIT, Auctioneer.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 75 Franklin-st., all the furniture of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of all the usual assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers. Deposit required.

**CINCINNATI.**—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 53 and 55 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

## FINANCIAL.

**BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,**
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

**ON SALE.**

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 45 William-st.

**CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.**—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD BONDS.—The above bonds, on sale, are first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

The roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge, to the Missouri River—the longest, most direct, level, and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the Continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and the Sunbury and Erie lines, from the point where they unite, at the East line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live-stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of parties proposing investments of a safe and remunerative character is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of
WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.,
or by T. T. MERWIN, No. 33 William-st.

**DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.**—We draw on
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward, at 25 per £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

**OFFICE OF THE BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY**, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 31, 1855.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January. The polls for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be open on that day from 1 o'clock until 3 o'clock P. M. After which, the annual report of the President will be read.
L. W. BADGER, Secretary.

**OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY**, New-York, Dec. 24, 1855.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the Dépôt, corner of 6th-av. and 44th-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and again from Jan. 20 until the 1st of February, for the semi-annual dividend.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, C. C. & C. R. R. Co., }
CLEVELAND, Dec. 8, 1855. }

**TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.**—The annual Meeting for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1856.
H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 24, 1855.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, at the Office, No. 174 Centre-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 27th instant until after the election.
By order, C. L. EVERITT.

**SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.**—New-York, Dec. 22.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, No. 7 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

**FOR SALE**—Clinton Line Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, Clinton Line Extension Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, 6 per cent. Bonds, Louisiana City 8 per cent. Bonds, by WHEELER, BROS. & CO.

**STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD**—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by C. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler, Bros. & Co.

**GROCERS' BANK BILLS OF BOSTON**—Bought at 90 cents, by J. F. BELL & CO., No. 76 Wall-st.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. [illegible] Montague-place, Brooklyn.

**ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.**—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

**LACKAWANNA COAL AT RETAIL.**—The DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY is prepared to furnish Lackawanna Coal suitably broken and screened for domestic purposes, and delivered free of cartage at Five Dollars per net ton.

The Company's Yards are at foot of Hubert-st.; corner Gouverneur and Front sts.; corner 14th-st. and 9th-av., and on Furman, between State and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, at either of which application may be made, or at the office No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

**EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS**—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

## DIVIDENDS.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due in this City on the 1st day of January, 1856, on the following named Securities will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 2d proximo, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, FOR BANKING PURPOSES, issued in 1854, being the $1,300,[illegible] loan, 5 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, PA., issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, issued to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHANY, PA., issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, OHIO, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ALBANY, IND., issued to the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ALBANY, IND., issued to the New-Albany and Sandusky City Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE TOWN OF HARMER, OHIO, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF STARK COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 per cents.

BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., Special Loan of $75,000, 5 per cents.

BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., issued to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Co., 6 per cents.

ROSS COUNTY (Ohio) BONDS, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., 7 per cents.

ATHENS COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., 7 per cents.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., 7 per cents.

VAN WERT COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co., 7 per cents.

ALLEN COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co., 7 per cents.

ALLEN COUNTY (INDIANA) BONDS, issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co., 7 per cents.

CRAWFORD COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co., 6 per cents.

BONDS OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, (OHIO,) issued to the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Co., 7 per cents.

THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. INCOME BONDS, 10 per cents.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO. MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
Dec. 29, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE G. & C. U. R. R. Co., }
CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1855. }

**NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.**—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., upon the capital stock of said Company, from the net earnings of the Roads for the six months ending Jan. 31, 1856, payable to the Stockholders, at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the first day of February next. A stock dividend of twelve per cent. has also been declared from the surplus earnings payable Feb. 1, 1856, at the office of the Company, in Chicago, in certificates to be issued by the Secretary, which certificates will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company, at the pleasure of the holder; and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

**WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK**—Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned; and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 8 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. THURLOW, Secretary.

**MECHANICS' AND TRADESMEN'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—No. 432 Grand-st., corner of Willett.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st day of January, 1856.

Interest will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—No. 96 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All deposits made on or before the 19th inst. will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 to 1 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits made on or before Jan. 12, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

**OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY**, No. 18 William-st.—New-York, Dec. 29, 1855.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the old stock, payable to Stockholders on and after the 15th day of January next, after which date the Construction Stock of the Company can be exchanged for old stock. The Transfer Books of the old stock will be closed from the 5th to the 15th day of January.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HEMPFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY, }
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1855. }

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on the 1st day of January, 1856, on the Bonds of the CITY OF WHEELING, (Va.,) issued to the Hempfield Railroad Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January next, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, upon the presentation of the proper coupons.
WM. HART CARR, Treasurer.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—The semi-annual interest falling due on the 1st of Jan. 1856, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents, will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
HENRY S. MAYO, Treasurer, D. & M. R. R. Co.
Dec. 29, 1855.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—The Coupons falling due on the 1st Jan. next, on the SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF COVINGTON, Ky., issued to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons.
Dec. 29, 1855. S. J. WALKER, Treasurer.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—The semi-annual interest falling due on the 1st of Jan. next, on the First Mortgage Bonds, and the Real Estate Bonds (special mortgage) of the BELLEFONTAINE and INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the banking office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
Dec. 29, 1855. JNO. BROUGH, President.

**DIVIDEND.**—NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twenty per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1855.

**DIVIDEND.**—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the net profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1856. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855.

**DIVIDEND.**—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and one half per Cent., which will be paid to the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 10th day of January, ensuing. By order of the Board. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE }
COMPANY, Jan. 4, 1856. }

**DIVIDEND.**—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 7th instant. The transfer books will be closed until the 8th instant.
JNO D. BURTNETT, Secretary.

**NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 8th of January. The transfer books will be closed until that date. WM. H. DUSENBERRY,
New-York, Jan. 2, 1856. Secretary.

**PATERSON AND RAMAPO RAILROAD COMPANY.**—NOTICE.—A dividend of [illegible] per cent. has been declared on the stock of the above named Company, payable on the 5th inst., at the office of
KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT,
No. 45 William-st.

**PATERSON AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.**—NOTICE.—A dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared on the stock of the above-named Company, payable on the 5th inst., at the office of KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

**NOTICE.**—The Interest due January 1, 1856, on the FIRE FUND BONDS of the City of San Francisco will be paid on and after that date, at the office of JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] FIRE INSURANCE CO., [illegible]

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on and after the [illegible] inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

**NOTICE.**—Interest due on the 1st inst., on the following Securities, will be paid on that day by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Bonds.
Albany City Bonds.
Black River and Utica Railroad Bonds.
Buffalo and St. Louis Railroad Bonds.
Buffalo City Bonds.
Buffalo Water Works Bonds.
Cleveland City, Ohio, Water Loan Bonds.
Chicago City Bonds.
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds.
Northern Cross Railroad, Illinois, Bonds.
Keokuk City, Iowa, Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Bonds.
Milwaukee City Bonds, issued for improvement of the River and Harbor.
New-York 5½ per cent. State Stock, issued to Auburn and Rochester Railroad.
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Bonds.
Rochester Gas Light and Coke Company Bonds.
Pittsburgh City Bonds, issued to Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.
Sacramento City Bonds.
Utica City Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Bonds.
Wheeling City, Virginia, Bonds.
Altoona Manufacturing Company's Bonds.

**METROPOLITAN BANK.**—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank of two millions of dollars, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on and after Monday the 7th day of January next at the banking house No. 108 Broadway. At the same time and place interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, up to the 1st day of January next, will be paid on the partial or full payments on the increased capital stock of one million of dollars. The transfer books will be closed from Wednesday the 19th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board. M. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., }
No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place. }

**DIVIDEND.**—Jan. 2, 1856.—The President and Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1855.

**DIVIDEND.**—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

**MARKET BANK.**—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 10. The Transfer Book will remain closed till Jan. 10.
By order, R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Dec. 26, 1855.

**DIVIDEND.**—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1856.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
New-York, Jan. 7, 1856. }

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the net earnings of the road, payable on after the 10th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway. FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-street.—New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on 10th inst.
JAMES B. LOTT, Secretary.

**MECHANICS' BANK DIVIDEND.**—The Mechanics' Bank of the City of New-York has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d proximo. The transfer book will be closed till that date.
C. DEANGELIS, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 18, 1855.

**BANK OF AMERICA.**—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of (4) four per cent. for the current 6 months ending 31st inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next, until which day the transfer books will remain closed. By order of the Board.
New-York, Dec. 24. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

**IRVING BANK.**—New-York, Dec. 31, 1855.—A DIVIDEND of three and one half per cent., (3½,) will be paid the Stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the last six months, on and after the 7th of January. Transfer Books closed to that date. By order of the Board. DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE Co., }
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1856. }

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855.

**DIVIDEND.**—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent. on the Capital of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after 10th day of January next. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
New-York, Jan. 2, 1856. }

**THE DIRECTORS** of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (6,) payable on the 10th inst. DORAS L. STONE, Sec'y.

**SEVENTH WARD BANK.**—New-York, Dec. 28, 1855.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after 2d of January next. By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 29, 1855.

**A DIVIDEND** of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Institution on and after Jan. 7 next, by order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

**NOTICE.**—The interest due Jan. 1, 1856, on the CONTRA COSTA COUNTY BONDS, will be paid on and after that date at the office of JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.

**NOTICE.**—The interest due on the SCHOOL FUND BONDS of the city of San Francisco Nov. 1, 1855, will be paid on presentation at the office of
JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

**HAINES BROTHERS**—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $350. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.
HAINES BROTHERS,
Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

**FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES**—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

**T. GILBERT & CO.'S BEAUTIFUL PIANO-FORTES**—With and without the exquisite Æolian attachment. New Warerooms No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. The improvement recently made by the above celebrated manufacturers makes their instruments of unparalleled excellence.
H. R. MATHEWS, Wholesale Agent.

**SEVEN SPLENDID NEW ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LESS THAN COST**—To close the concern; your last chance; superior in tone, touch and finish, by celebrated makers; warranted in every respect; instruments worth $300 and $350 for $175 to $225, finished all around, at No. 60 Walker-st., 4 doors from Broadway.
W. OSBORNE & CO.

**GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.**—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

**HAZLETON BROS.**—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

**PREMIUM PIANOS.**—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 421 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and, as an evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following artists: Anne Seguin, Paul Julien and August Gockel.

**J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS**—Nos. 241 to 251 West 26th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the best improvements and warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged.

**T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES**, No. 385 BROADWAY.—These celebrated instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 385 Broadway.

**J. LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL**—Piano-Forte Manufacturers, No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal-st., New-York. Pianos tuned and repaired and taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

**OFFICE OF THE KNOWLS PATENT LINEN FIBRE COMPANY**—No. 33 Pine-st.—New-York, Dec. 3, 1855.—Agreeable to Article No. 1 of the By-Laws, notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the [illegible] Knowls Patent Linen Fibre Company, for the election of officers and other business that shall properly come before them, will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock M. [illegible] SEARS, Secretary.

**INSTITUTE FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE**—No. 1½ Clinton-place.—S. E. ELLIOTT, M. D., informs his patients and friends that he has returned from Europe, where he has been investigating all the modern improvements in Ophthalmic, Medicine and Surgery, and obtained the new remedies and instruments for their treatment. Office hours from 10 to 3 o'clock.

**NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.**—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANCIS, Patentee, No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

## BANK NOTICES.

**QUARTERLY REPORT** of the BULL'S HEAD BANK [illegible] on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | [illegible] |
| Overdrafts | [illegible] |
| Due from Banks | [illegible] |
| Due from the Directors of the Bank | [illegible] |
| Due from Brokers | [illegible] |
| Specie | [illegible] |
| Cash Items | [illegible] |
| Stocks | [illegible] |
| Bills of other Banks | [illegible] |
| Loss and Expense Account | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | | $173,[illegible] |
| Circulation Registered | $[illegible] | |
| Less Notes on hand | 3,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Profits | | 7,[illegible] |
| Due to Banks | | [illegible] |
| Due Depositors on demand | | 1[illegible],[illegible] |
| Unpaid Dividends | | [illegible] |
| Total | | $[illegible] |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President, and CORNELIUS S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier, of Bull's Head Bank, an associated bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
R. WILLIAMSON, President.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of January, 1856.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**BANK NOTICE.**—MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.
my28,'54-lawSyTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

**MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.**—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
au30,'54-lawSyTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

**UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK**—No. 40 Wall-st.—CAPITAL $1,000,000.—This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian and receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS by order of any Court in this State, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent. Also, from individuals or corporations for a period of six months, or on 30 days' notice, 5 per cent. For a less period, or payable at shorter notice, 4 per cent.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

**SAVING BANK.**—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. Dividend at 6 per cent. on sums under $500 and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on or after Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be carried to credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 14th inst., will be allowed interest from 1st of January.
JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

**SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—No. 173 ATLANTIC-ST.—Athenæum Building, Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1856.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, will be paid to depositors on and after 16th inst., on all sums that have been deposited at least three months previous to Jan. 1. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from 1st inst. All deposits made by the 10th inst. will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M. and on Saturday evenings from 5 to 8.
C. DUNNING, Secretary.

**ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK**—No. 3[illegible] 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and Wednesday's and Saturday's from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. 15, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
H. LOUNSBERRY, Secretary.

**MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—No. 432 Grand-st., corner of Willett.—NOTICE.—All moneys deposited on or before the 9th January, 1856, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

**EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK**—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 19th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
C. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Pres't.

**SAVINGS BANK.**—INSTITUTION for the SAVINGS of MERCHANTS' CLERKS and OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Dec. 31, 1855.

Deposits made on or before the 12th January, will bear interest as if made before 1st January.

By order of Trustees. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—96 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

## INSURANCE.

**PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 17 CANAL-ST. AND 31 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

**CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.**—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 38 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hugh Laing, | Joseph Walker, | Cor. W. Lawrence |
| Charles E. Swords, | Stuart C. Marsh, | John Compton, |
| D. Henry Haight, | Leo. S. Suarez, | A. R. Eno, |
| Joseph W. Corlies, | Wm. K. Strong, | Geo. Griswold, Jr. |
| Thomas Smull, | Geo. A. Townsend, | D. Al'n Cushman |
| Alfred Willis, | Alvo E. Laing, | Ezra Ludlow, Jr., |
| Elias Townsend, | Silas Bronson, | John Penfold, |
| Joseph Lawrence, | S. T. Nicoll, | John Watson, |
| Samuel Willets, | Joseph D. Taylor, | Noah S. Hunt, |
| J. H. Ransom, | Robert M. Bruce, | W. J. Smith, |
| Sylvester L. H. Ward, | John S. Boyd. | |

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
JOHN BARRY, Surveyor.

**NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**—No. 7 Wall-st.—At an election held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| David S. Manners, | Charles Shields, | A. H. Wallis, |
| Francis Many, | John Westfall, | Wm. P. Bearns, |
| Peter Duryee, | Claus Doscher, | Henry Laurs, |
| Henry A. Boorman, | James G. Powers, | James Harrison, |
| John C. Kohlsaat, | John Wheaton, | Sidney Cornell, |
| William T. Hall, | Leander Darling, | Nich's D. Herder, |
| Andrew Hoogland, | Wm. L. Wallace, | Elijah Fisher, |
| Her'n H. Brunges, | James S. Bearns, | H. H. Kattenhorn |
| Herm'n Lohmeyer, | E. C. Korner, | Francis Bolting, |
| Henry J. Boers, | John H. Drake, | J. H. Imbusch. |

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID S. MANNERS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 11 1855.

**ATLAS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY**, New-York, Dec. 29, 1855.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, of the ATLAS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS S. NELSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President of said Company, in place of N. H. Osgood, Esq., resigned.

The Board also appointed MARCELLUS MASSEY, Esq., to act for the said Company in the capacity of Assistant President. By order.
GEO. H. TRACY, Secretary.

**THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**—Offices No. 9 Wall-st. and 285 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

## IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

**NAPANOCH SALISBURY HARVESTED IRON**—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅜ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

**HUDSON PIG IRON**—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

**SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON**—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

**ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON**—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

**THOMASTON IRON CO. PIG IRON**—Very soft iron, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

## MEDICAL.

**PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.**

DR. WATSON confines his practice to cases of [illegible] without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business [illegible] there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and have injured their health, parties are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultation.
W. WATSON, M. D.
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, &c. Office No. [illegible] Walker-st., near Broadway.

**SANDS' SALSAPARILLA.**
SUFFERERS FROM SCROFULA, Cutaneous and eruptive diseases, should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily relieve the worst symptoms [illegible] Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st.

**EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS**, Bunions, Callosities [illegible] without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 32 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. [illegible], Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families [illegible] at his office, from [illegible] at No. [illegible] between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

*From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.*

Je certifie que M. Levi enlève les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

*From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.*

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 22 St. James-square, London.

*From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.*

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE,
No. 25 Berkeley-square, London.

*From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician to Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.*

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 8, 1852.

*From H. J. Peltus, Esq.*

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. PELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.
Philadelphia, July 21, 1855.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. [illegible] 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

**AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.**—PILLS THAT ARE PILLS.—Prof. HAYES, State Chemist, of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, and annexed are the men who certify that Dr. HAYES knows, viz.:

Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Massachusetts.
Emory Washburn, Governor of Massachusetts.
W. C. Plunkett, Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts.
Edward Everett, Ex-Secretary of State and Senator of U. S.
Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker of House of Representatives U. S. A.
Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.
† John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston.

MEN THAT ARE MEN!!!

Among the diseases this PILL has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention costiveness, bilious complaints, rheumatism, dropsy, heartburn, headache arising from a foul stomach, nausea, indigestion, morbid inaction of the bowels and pain arising therefrom, flatulency, loss of appetite, all ulcerous and cutaneous diseases, which require an evacuant medicine, scrofula or king's evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as deafness, partial blindness, neuralgia and nervous irritability, derangements of the liver and kidneys, gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstruction of its functions.

They are the best purgative medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

**TRIESEMAR**—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of vital power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; [illegible] all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases—whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. J. BARROW, No. 31 Gouverneur-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 40 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

**DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP**—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The book originated in the mind of John Hunter, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequences of mercury [illegible] claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and patients of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is in a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

**DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.**—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is far superior to all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juice of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man receives a fresh vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 76 Maiden-lane.
DR. MAGNIN.

**MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE**—11th edition, cloth, 243 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable book the success of the author's Paris and London treatment of [illegible]. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, H. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 280 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 846 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

**$500 REWARD.**—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

**MEDICAL OFFICE.**—Dr. COOPER, No. 16 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicine for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leaves the system in as good condition as before the [illegible] Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

**DR. CORBETT**—No. 16 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

## ZINC PAINTS.

**ZINC PAINT.**—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign brands. Buyers will with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired quantity of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES F. LEWIS & CO., No. 28 Water-st.

**TO FARMERS AND [illegible]**—[illegible] constantly on hand and for sale at the factory [illegible]

## CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

**STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......104,608 00
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. B. MEEKER, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......79,719 00
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
A. OAKEY HALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......100,619 00
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn to before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
M. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
LOUIS R. GROVES, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,483,059 85
Average amount of Specie......39,645 58
Average amount of Circulation......84,486 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,636,088 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......267,453 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn to before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,426,817 32
Average amount of Specie......186,741 60
Average amount of Circulation......138,278 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,144,193 20
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$529,972 95
Average amount of Specie......41,796 91
Average amount of Circulation......13,600 00
Average amount of Deposits......503,108 29
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn to before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$587,471 14
Average amount of Specie......29,046 15
Average amount of Circulation......86,546 00
Average amount of Deposits......448,574 85
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,229,819 95
Average amount of Specie......74,016 61
Average amount of Circulation......112,364 00
Average amount of Deposits......697,128 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
W. G. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$505,930 19
Average amount of Specie......46,395 85
Average amount of Circulation......22,216 00
Average amount of Deposits......407,133 40
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$597,631 51
Average amount of Specie......52,704 53
Average amount of Circulation......123,849 00
Average amount of Deposits......472,057 54
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,648,478 22
Average amount of Specie......165,027 17
Average amount of Circulation......281,416 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,076,566 92
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$5,238,310 11
Average amount of Specie......657,347 41
Average amount of Circulation......393,187 85
Average amount of Deposits......5,679,703 57
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$729,128 14
Average amount of Specie......31,114 26
Average amount of Circulation......86,093 00
Average amount of Deposits......376,537 90
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,006,467 71
Average amount of Specie......85,220 47
Average amount of Circulation......124,746 00
Average amount of Deposits......774,931 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,971,409 23
Average amount of Specie......551,473 41
Average amount of Circulation......385,342 33
Average amount of Deposits......4,479,552 81
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,141,732 06
Average amount of Specie......60,264 90
Average amount of Circulation......210,189 00
Average amount of Deposits......835,840 95
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, January 5, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......104,370 00
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
WM. RIPLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
N. B. LABAU, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$6,411,062 03
Average amount of Specie......1,374,935 21
Average amount of Circulation......196,400 00
Average amount of Deposits......5,077,290 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,493,873 67
Average amount of Specie......139,673 94
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank......198,369 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,771,378 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,498,038 92
Average amount of Specie......837,437 07
Average amount of Circulation......108,438 00
Average amount of Deposits......4,505,471 15
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......111,568 00
Average amount of Circulation......117,815 00
Average amount of Deposits......809,577 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,444,782 16
Average amount of Specie......175,208 53
Average amount of Circulation......202,472 00
Average amount of Deposits......840,294 22
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$354,549 90
Average amount of Specie......12,154 31
Average amount of Circulation......52,394 00
Average amount of Deposits......169,984 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, President.
Affirmed before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
ROBERT M. STERRIGR, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......24,240 49
Average amount of Circulation......72,568 00
Average amount of Deposits......117,292 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......121,177 00
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......61,306 12
Average amount of Circulation......160,012 00
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......129,064 84
Average amount of Circulation......295,408 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,067,179 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$507,757 15
Average amount of Specie......35,267 33
Average amount of Circulation......95,863 00
Average amount of Deposits......314,872 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......54,315 70
Average amount of Circulation......117,534 00
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending January 5, 1856.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,309,390 61
Average amount of Specie......36,230 51
Average amount of Circulation......152,013 00
Average amount of Deposits......859,169 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......121,748 00
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......96,717 00
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th of January, 1856.
J. HALLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January 1856.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending the 5th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

## RAILROADS.

### AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF

BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 5:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. *Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and* Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

### GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

**NEW INLAND ROUTE**—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c. *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:50 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:
Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.
Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.
For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.
Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Suffern, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.
On and after MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9:30 A. M.
Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.
For Poughkeepsie at 7:15 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.
For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 1 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.
Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

**PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY**, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be reopened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. *By order of the Board of Managers.*
J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

**WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.**—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 5:30 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 9 A. M. for North and East.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

**NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.**—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.—fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

**CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.**—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $1 65. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours—fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.—fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.—fare $1 75.
IRA BLISS, Agent.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.**—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, *opened to Mauch Chunk.* WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

**MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.**—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.**—NOTICE.—In consequence of obstruction on the City track, passengers are requested to take the cars from 31st-st. station, until further notice.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.
JANUARY 8, 1856.

## OILS AND PAINTS.

**EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL**—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent of this make,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

**BRIDGEWATER PAINT.**—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the Company's depot, No. 90 Water-st.

**ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.**—By Dr. W. PORTER, No. 172 Canal-st., New-York. Female attendance for ladies. Mercury and other obstructions removed from the human system. Charges reasonable, and according to circumstances. No charge for consultation.

## FOR EUROPE.

**THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.**—The ships comprising this line are as follows:
[illegible]

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | | FROM LIVERPOOL. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday, Nov. 28 | 1855 | Saturday, Dec. 1 | 1855 |
| Wednesday, Dec. 12 | 1855 | Saturday, Dec. 15 | 1855 |
| Wednesday, Dec. 26 | 1855 | Saturday, Dec. 29 | 1855 |
| Saturday, Jan. 5 | 1856 | Saturday, Jan. 12 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Jan. 19 | 1856 | Wednesday, Jan. 23 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Feb. 2 | 1856 | Wednesday, Feb. 6 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Feb. 16 | 1856 | Wednesday, Feb. 20 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Mar. 1 | 1856 | Wednesday, Mar. 5 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Mar. 15 | 1856 | Wednesday, Mar. 19 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Mar. 29 | 1856 | Wednesday, Apr. 2 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Apr. 12 | 1856 | Wednesday, Apr. 16 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Apr. 26 | 1856 | Wednesday, Apr. 30 | 1856 |
| Saturday, May 10 | 1856 | Wednesday, May 14 | 1856 |
| Saturday, May 24 | 1856 | Wednesday, May 28 | 1856 |
| | | Wednesday, June 11 | 1856 |

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
J. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday; and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

**NOTICE.**—THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS will resume their weekly sailings in February, 1856. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched as formerly to Liverpool, from New-York and Boston alternately.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Shannon. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leave Boston......Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston......Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Shannon, leave Boston......Wednesday, Jan. 30.
AFRICA, Harrison, leave New-York......Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston......Wednesday, Feb. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York......Wednesday, Feb. 20.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
*The owners of these ships will not be accountable for* gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Rock Light*, new, | *Emerald Isle*, new, | *Edward Stanley*, |
| *Albion*, new, | *Cambria*, new, | *Shamrock*, new, |
| *Driver*, new, | *Dreadnought*, new, | *Queen of Clippers*, n |
| *Northampton*, new, | *Cosmopolite*, new, | *City of Brooklyn*, n. |
| *Wm. Tapscott*, | *Benjamin Adams*, | *Empire*, |
| *Arctic*, | *Antarctic*, | *Rappahannock*, |
| *Progress*, | *Andrew Foster*, | *Charles Buck*, |
| *St. Louis*, | *Galena*, | *Forest King*, |
| *Chimborazo*, | *Philanthropist*, | *Richard Morse*, |
| *Robena*, | *Houghton*, | *Glance*, |
| *Kossuth*, | *Continent*, | *Centurion*, |
| *Helios*, | *Consul*, | *Constellation*, |
| *Compromise*, | *New-Hampshire*, | *N. E.*, |
| *Underwriter*, | *West Point*, | *Adriatic*, |
| *A. Z.*, | *Racer*, | |

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Amazon*, new, | *Southampton*, | *Northumberland*, |
| *Ocean Queen*, | *Hendrick Hudson*, | *Palestine*, |
| *Devonshire*, | *Margaret Evans*, | *American Eagle*, |

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.
TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

**STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:**
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURGH...Saturday, 26th January, at 12 o'clock, M.
NEW-YORK...Saturday.
GLASGOW...Saturday.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
Price of Passage—First Cabin......$130
Price of Passage—Second Cabin......[illegible]
*Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."*
No freight will be taken after Thursday, 10th.
For freight or passage, apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, No. 55 Broadway.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

**FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.**—United States Mail Line—The first-class steamship KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.
For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.
Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.
The steamer FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, will succeed the above, and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.

**FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND RICHMOND.**—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN will leave for the above places on SATURDAY next, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, North River. No freight will be taken for Petersburg, but passengers will be forwarded there by Railroad from City Point as usual. Freight for Norfolk and Petersburg can be shipped by the ROANOKE every WEDNESDAY. Passage fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

**FOR HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS.**—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. W. SMITH, Commander, will commence receiving freight on Saturday, Jan. 5, and sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 P. M., precisely, from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Robinson-st.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.
NOTICE.—Office removed from No. 51 Broadway, to No. 12 Park-place.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

**FOR CALIFORNIA.**—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, *via* NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route.
*Through rates of fare to San Francisco.*
First Cabin......$175
Second Cabin......125
Steerage......75
The splendid double engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. MINER, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public, that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease, and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties, and not the slightest interruption in the Transit *between the Oceans need be apprehended.* For information or passage apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

## LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

**LINEN PLAYING CARDS.**—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY WRIGHT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of J. M. Shepherd, No. 28 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated July 18, 1855.
MARIA J. WRIGHT,
JAMES M. SHEPHERD, } Administrators.
jy17-law6mTu*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE RUYTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 12 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 12, 1855.
JOHN DE RUYTER,
C. F. VAN BLARKENSTEYN, } Executors.
ERNEST GAYLUS.
n13-law6mTu*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC H. BRIANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the corner of 56th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1855.
MARY S. BRIANT, Administratrix.
o2-law6mTu*

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT.**—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, [illegible] the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, [illegible]

*First*—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, [illegible] to present their objections in writing, duly verified, to GEORGE B. SMITH, our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 3 Tryon-row, in this City, on or before the 15th day of January, 1856.

*Second*—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the 16th day of January, 1856.

*Third*—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the [illegible] day of January, 1856.

*Fourth*—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows, to wit: [illegible]

*Fifth*—That our Report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said Report be confirmed.
New-York, Dec. 5, 1855.
GEO. B. SMITH,
CLARENCE D. SACKETT, } Commissioners.
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD.

**SUPREME COURT.**—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET, from the Hudson River to the East River, (except such parts as lie within the boundaries of the Central Park,) in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

*First*—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN NATHAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 21 Chambers-street, [illegible] in this City, on or before the 11th day of January, 1856.

*Second*—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the 14th day of January, 1856.

*Third*—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856.

*Fourth*—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situated in the said City, between the line of the East River, and the easterly line of the Third-avenue, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 64th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof. And also all those other pieces or parcels of land situated in said City, between the westerly line of the Eighth-avenue and the line of the Hudson River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of Sixty-fourth-street to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

*Fifth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in said City, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
JONATHAN NATHAN,
E. G. HOWARD, } Commissioners.
J. W. ALLEN.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1855.

**SUPREME COURT.**—Kings County, (place of trial.)—SAMUEL WELLING, Plaintiff, against SILAS G. WEED, Robert B. Weed and Henrietta, his wife, William B. Boon and Martha J., his wife, William Turnbull and Frances M., his wife, Silas L. Weed, George B. Weed, William V. Weed, [illegible] Defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office in Canal-st., in the village of Jamaica, Queens County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 19, 1855.
GILBERT SAYRES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Canal-st., Jamaica, L. I.
d18-law6wTu*

**SUPREME COURT.**—JOSEPH FELLOWS against JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH, FRANCES SHUTTLEWORTH, The Hollister Bank of Buffalo, James P. Eighme, The Farmers' Bank of Seneca County, William A. Chard, Morse Sartin, Hiram Johnson, Silas Oaks, William Pennels, Henry Streeter, [illegible] To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and serve a copy of your answer on us at our office in the city of Buffalo, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Erie, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1855.—Dated Oct. 12, 1855.
WM. E. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o16-law6wTu*

**SUPREME COURT.**—City and County of New-York.—NATHAN A. CONKLIN against DANIEL P. JOHNSTON.—Summons for a money demand on contract. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and seventy-three dollars and thirty-four cents, with interest from the ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, New-York, Dec. 17, 1855.
BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the [illegible] day of December, 1855.
BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d25-law6wTu*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GABRIEL A. ARNOUX, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of THAYER & ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 26, 1855.
A. ARNOUX,
WM. HENRY ARNOUX, } Administrators.
jy31-law6mTu*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS JONES, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his store, Nos. 78 and 80 Gold-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated Aug. 6, 1855.
JACOB MILES, Administrator.
au7-law6mTu*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TAYLOR, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the store of C. S. PARSONS, No. 96 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated Dec. 24, 1855.
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
MARY Y. TAYLOR, } Executors.
d26-law6mTu*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. THWING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of C. & E. W. THWING, No. 82 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1855.
CHARLES THWING,
EBEN'R THWING, } Adm'rs.
WILLIAM THWING.
o2-law6mTu*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JANE SUTPHEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JOHN L. SPADER, at the Central Bank, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated Aug. 13, 1855.
JOHN L. SPADER,
JEREMIAH V. SPADER, } Executors.
au14-law6mTu*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL THOMPSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated Aug. 13, 1855.
JOSEPH WALKER,
JOHN W. MASON, } Executors.
au21-law6mTu*

New-York Daily Times, Tuesday, January 8, 1856.

## [illegible] FILIBUSTERING.

**Correspondence between the Transit Company and the United States District Attorney.**

[illegible]

The Filibusters have enjoyed a vacation for a few days. The District-Attorney has let them [illegible] the President has not [illegible] at the places where [illegible] their prospects over. The Transit Company, too, has chewed the cud of its [illegible] and said nothing. Nor is there any [illegible] except that a correspondence has come to light between the [illegible] of the Company, and Mr. District-Attorney McKeon, both of whom have proved [illegible]. The letters that follow [illegible] to the present moment [illegible] and commend them for a [illegible] that the audiences [illegible].

[illegible] Mr. McKeon, the U. S. District Attorney, received the following letter from the [illegible] Company:

[illegible] New-York, Dec. 31, 1855.

*Hon. John McKeon, U. S. District-Attorney, &c.:*

[illegible] Company's steamer *Star of the West*, now [illegible] we intend to dispatch for Punta Arenas, on [illegible] proximo, her regular day of sailing. To obviate any such trouble—or any other trouble—as [illegible] which the *Northern Light* was subjected last [illegible] the following proposition:

[illegible]

[illegible] a ticket for California, or any intermediate point on [illegible] who may apply and pay for one, nor shall [illegible] of those going to Nicaragua [illegible] object of their visit or the nature of their [illegible] are no part of our business [illegible] Government or [illegible] to establish such an inquisition and take the odium of it. Moreover, to facilitate [illegible] at liberty to send one or two [illegible] Marshals to inspect our passenger [illegible] at our agent's counter, for the purpose of preventing the departure, in our ship, of any [illegible] who is or may be guilty of an infraction of the neutrality laws of the United States, and, if it is [illegible] to our knowledge that any person proposes [illegible] passage in any of our ships, in contravention of any law of the United States, we shall not permit [illegible].

[illegible]

We protest against the seizure of our property [illegible] of an infraction of a statute of the United [illegible] by any person not in anywise connected with [illegible] in our own behalf, but in behalf of [illegible] in this nation.

[illegible] against any other or further detention of our ships, should you fail to avail yourself of [illegible] we would make to the Government [illegible].

We understand that similar proposals were made [illegible] in relation to the *Northern Light* [illegible] days before her regular day of sailing, of [illegible].

[illegible] thought proper to take [illegible] we consider it not only [illegible] but tyrannical and oppressive in the [illegible] and without other justification or probable [illegible] will only add that you may count upon [illegible] from us in due time upon that subject [illegible] another channel.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. LORD, President.

To the above, the United States District Attorney returned the following reply:

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1856.

[illegible] Your letter of Dec. 31, 1855, was delivered at this office on the 2d inst., in which you inform me of the intended sailing of the steamer *Star of the West* [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] although the tone of your letter is not calculated [illegible] I still entertain the hope that the [illegible] Transit Company, which is reaping at [illegible] the benefit of special legislation of the United [illegible] and has enjoyed abroad the protection of its [illegible] will cheerfully co-operate with me in [illegible] of the law.

It is unnecessary in my judgment to invite the [illegible] officers to fulfil subordinate functions [illegible] discharged by your own clerks, and to [illegible] of their conduct in order to [illegible] of your good faith.

[illegible]

[illegible] the right to carry cannon to the Government of Nicaragua, and that your duty as common carriers requires you to carry passengers to a [illegible] in the United States [illegible] of the Act of Congress, of the [illegible] and the bond executed by your President in pursuance of that act, restricts the steamers of the Company to be [illegible] employed in the transportation of merchandise between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States. It [illegible] only to transport merchandise and [illegible] from one port in the United States to another port in the United States. The trading to and from the Isthmus—the carriage of passengers and merchandise to other points than those within our jurisdiction, may involve most serious questions, not only as to the penalty of the bond voluntarily entered by your President on receiving the [illegible] for your steamers, but also the bond of your registers. It is for you to determine how far, by [illegible] the bottoms of your valuable property, you hazard its forfeiture under our shipping acts.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The measures in relation to the *Northern Light* were deemed necessary and proper by those intrusted with the execution of the laws and treaties of the nation. They were the same measures which, at the earnest solicitation of your counsel, were carried out against Col. KINNEY and his supporters. It may be that your Company believes that you have more power to resist the law than a single individual. If so, it is time that it should understand that I have no doubt but that the President, and those on whom he has a right to call to aid him in the execution of his duty, will recognize no such distinction—that they will discharge their duties according to their official obligation. So far as relates to myself, permit me to say that I shall be prepared to hear from you through any channel you may select.

The Accessory Transit Company may erect and depose at will, Governments in Nicaragua, but it cannot dictate the policy of this Government. I do not believe but that the Congress of the United States will exercise the power they hold over your special privileges, if it should be made to appear to them that your cause tended to complicate our relations with foreign powers.

The time when moneyed monopolies could arrogate to themselves the political powers of the nation passed away with the struggle of the Bank of the United States against the Government of the country, under the administration of ANDREW JACKSON. Defiance of the law may suit the present interest of a corporation, but sooner or later it will be found that there is a spirit in the American people superior to love of gain, which will uphold the Government and its officers whilst engaged in supporting the honor, peace and good faith of the United States. I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN McKEON, Dist. Att'y, U. S.

THOS. LORD, Pres. Accessory Transit Co.

## NEW-YORK IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

**Lecture by A. Oakey Hall, Esq., Before the Mechanics' Society.**

The first of a series of Lectures before this Association was delivered in the church of Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, by A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., before a numerous and attentive audience. Mr. HALL was introduced by WM. D. MURPHY, Esq., his subject being "New-York in the Eighteenth Century." The talented District-Attorney observed that it was not often he found himself in a pulpit. He expressed a hope that he should do no discredit to the one he momentarily occupied.

After a graceful allusion to the visit of Mr. THACKERAY to this City, and the claims of our City to historical interest, the lecturer thus proceeded:

"The Eighteenth Century is a mine of great wealth of interest. The tendency of the American age is to worship the future—perhaps New-Yorkers adore the latter. They grieve that the days even of Winter are so long, and pray to live that they may behold the island arrived at its climax of commercial glory. We may take advice from MACAULEY equally applicable to us as to the English: 'The history of our country during the last 160 years is eminently that of physical, moral and intellectual improvement. Those men who compare the age on which their lot has fallen with a golden age which exists only in their imagination may talk of degeneracy and decay, but no man who is correctly informed as to our past will be disposed to take a morose or desponding view of the future.'

The prior century contained years of discovery, of adventure, of settlement of local feuds and savage warfare. The aboriginal New-Yorkers were gentlemen of tawny complexions, to whom boots and trowsers were unknown, whose huts were decorated as we find the shop windows of our wig-makers to be, and who ate venison without the accessories of chafing-dishes or currant jelly. Their streets were unvexed with skating ponds of smooth granite, and although their chiefs had undoubtedly a Hippodrome and a Fifth-avenue, they rode the beasts and luxuriated in scalping untaxed. They possessed, too, their squaw ladies of fashion, whose traditions, guaranteed as to validity by early Dutch settlers, command us not to vaunt our extravagance, for many of them wore embroidered deer skin skirts that were sold for eighty dollars. There have been times of financial crisis to these New-Yorkers when wampum, the money of the period, was made scarce by this very squaw-ly extravagance that compelled the braves to purchase wampum exchange on the Naragansetts and the Mohawks at a decided premium.

When the fire-water came to poison the springs of the island, (it was cider which poisoned original Paradise,) the aboriginal Manhattanese quitted the island in disgust. 'The days when they went tippering' were celebrated thenceforward to the tune of 'The place where we got tipsy in'—the translation of the word Manhattan, and a signification that has been royally respected ever since. The Indians, instead of exiling liquor, exiled themselves, only to come occasionally and visit their Dutch successors and entertain them with a war dance or two on the original site of the old Park Theatre. Perhaps as on a raw and gusty day we pass and repass some deep excavation where Croton pipes lie buried by the pipes of peace and hatchets of war, some of these aboriginal atoms are blown into our noses and eyes, to visit in punishment the fire-water sins of our forefathers upon the fire-water children of this era. To me, the fact that no spiritual communication has ever been sent from these aboriginal New-Yorkers regarding this usurpation of soil, is a conclusive refutation of the new religion."

The lecturer then gave a very amusing and graphic sketch of the Municipal history of New-York. He alluded to "PETER STUYVESANT, who caught the infection of filibustering when he set off to thrash the Jersey Swedes"—to the "English as the worst filibusters of all, for RICHARD NICHOLS came out to turn New-Amsterdam into New York just as Colonel WALKER set out to convert barren Sonora into a fruitful Republic, and with far less claim of title. The disease of filibustering is old to Manhattan; for Captain KIDD, the greatest of his age, was sometime a guest of the New-Yorkers, and long after he had been publicly cravatted at British expense, his wife and daughter lived and died upon the island."

Mr. HALL presently alluded to the merry way in which the old Knickerbockers celebrated New-Year's day in 1700 and afterwards. He contrasted the simple habits and manners of that homely people with the artificial practices of the present day. He sketched the history of the civic dignitaries from Mr. Mayor DE PEYSTER to the time when, in 1750, thirteen thousand Knickerbockers celebrated returning New-Year's day. RIP VAN DAM came in for a fair share of notice, his name being sufficiently illustrative of his actions, ending with an allusion to the "illustrious DEWITT, (loud cheers) the statesman who married the lakes to the ocean, and who died as the true statesman loves to fall, in the public harness, on the public battle-field."

The audience were then favored with a sketch of the view of the City as it appeared from the steeple of the "Trinity Church" of 1719 or 1720—a panorama by no means devoid of historic interest, observing "we view that panorama now only through the spectacles of our City Clerk, he who, whether writing for us on the 14th of February, or on the 14th of any other month, is always 'New-York's faithful Valentine.'" [Cheers.]

"During these fifty years of slow progress, the old stock of Knickerbockers began to be crossed by the new stock from England." The advent of merchants of professional men, began to be noted. Books, literary periodicals, found their way hither; the *Spectator* reached the club-house, and ADDISON'S wit was sometimes relished in the infant City.

We pass over Mr. HALL's references to the Revolutionary war, which were conceived in a thoughtful, dignified, and manly spirit, and using the phrase as illustrative of our meaning, as unlike the language of a Fourth of July oration as that is to mere declamation, or schemes to passionate and inflated invective. It would seem that local political animosity ran as high in those olden days as now. Mr. HALL furnishing several laughable instances to show that corporate corruption is by no means peculiar to the present generation. His allusion to the Daily Papers of that day was instructive and interesting. He said:

"As we walk down Nassau-street from the Park in the midnight hour and hear distinctly through the calm air the click of the types in the brilliantly lighted rooms of the printer, and see falling on the outer walls the shadow of arms that are the levers which move alphabets into the proper drill of newspaper warfare, we may well stop to explain that the most important matter in the eighteenth century to scrutiny was when WILLIAM BRADFORD came in the last year of its quarter century from Philadelphia to establish the first City newspaper; for, when one came, another followed—like a lawyer moving into a village, he cannot proceed without another to take opposite sides with him. So, in the following year, a spunky Dutchman was spurred on by the Assy. RIP VAN DAM to start the antagonistic journal."

The history of these papers was given from copies yet preserved in the library of the Historical Society. One of them was voted libelous and ordered to be burnt by the common hangman, the Government little thinking they were thus giving the editor a flaming notice. There was also a libel suit, and the phrase "smart as a Philadelphia lawyer" arose from the fact that no New-York advocate appearing for the defence, ANDREW HAMILTON was smuggled from thence to defend the accused, which he did successfully. "A free press," observed Mr. HALL, has always proved, and ever will be, the harbinger as well as abettor of Republicanism and the Democratic sentiment. We may trace in New-York City the growth of popular freedom from that day when a New-York Jury established the freedom of the press. Governor MORRIS has said, "This trial was the morning star of the American Revolution." And true it is, as our townsman (BANCROFT) adds: "But it was not one light alone that ushered in the dawn of our Independence; the stars of a whole constellation sang together for joy."

Mr. HALL then disputed with the New-Englanders their almost exclusive pretensions to distinction in the Revolutionary struggle, and cited many names and facts connected with New-York in support of his position. He then alluded to the history of the Association, thus concluding a lecture which was one unbroken series of graceful, witty and touching reminiscences of the past, sustained in its interest to the close.

### City Politics.

The Soft-Shells of the City met last evening for the purpose of electing one delegate from each Assembly District to represent them in a State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on Thursday next, to choose delegates to the Cincinnati National Convention. The elections passed off in comparative quiet, so far as we have been able to learn. In the Third Ward a "friendly muss" occurred, but the Police interfered and put a stop to it, before any serious damage was done to the unterrified belligerents.

### Fire.

A fire broke out about 7 o'clock last evening in a stable in the rear of No. 171 Avenue C. The loss amounted to about $150. The premises were occupied by CLINTON & MONTAGUE.


[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF WINTER CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co. have marked down their Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Business Coats, fancy Cassimere Pants, Vests, Velvet, Cashmere and Colored Silk Vests, and Gents' Traveling Shawls.

The above articles have been marked down from ten to twenty per cent. for the purpose of reducing the stock, to make room for Spring goods.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are an excellent family medicine, and are recommended to all sufferers from diseases of the liver and the stomach. It is indisputably admitted that they have never failed to cure these disorders. Sold at the Manufactories 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—DR. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 243 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 186 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. DR. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

RICH DRESS GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. will offer, this week, their entire stock of silks, shawls, merinoes, de laines, cashmeres, and all other dress goods, at a reduction of thirty per cent., to close the stock, and make room for Spring importations.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hotel and house-keepers will find a splendid stock of damask linens, table cloths, napkins, towels, pillow and sheeting linens, blankets, counterpanes, toilet quilts, &c., and at prices 30 per cent. less than any other house in the City, at

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

TWO CLASSES IN PHRENOLOGY.—The second class will be formed to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Those who could not obtain admittance to the first may now be accommodated. Tickets can be secured at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway. The first class meets this evening.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great attractions presented by manager PURDY, at his neat and popular theatre last night, will be repeated this evening, viz.: "The Female Privateer, or the Pine Tree Flag of 1775," "Mazulme, or the Night Owl," and the "Tailor of Tamworth."

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of the most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Now is the season that warm rolls for breakfast are acceptable, but to have them wholesome, and suitable for the most delicate stomach, send to your grocers for a pound of JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS. Depôt No. 114 Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

MERINO AND SAXONY WOOL PLAIDS.—Choice styles, and warranted the best quality in market, now selling at 3s. 6d. and 4s. a yard, at

S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co.'s,

Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*." As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD MEDAL.—The only gold medal awarded for colored Photographs at the last Fair of the American Institute, was to ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.


## LONG ISLAND.

**Brooklyn Common Council—Balloting and Adjournment.**

The new Board met last evening and had nineteen balloting for a President without any election. The last ballot stood as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| E. T. Backhouse, Whig and Know-Nothing | 16 |
| Edward Poll, Democrat | 14 |
| Albert Caswell, Know-Nothing Democrat | 4 |
| Blank | 3 |

There being no prospect of an election, the Board adjourned to Wednesday evening next.

### The Brooklyn Courts.

A Special Term of the Supreme Court was held yesterday by Judge ROCKWELL.

The County Court, with the newly-elected Judge, Hon. S. D. MORRIS, was also convened to hear motions.

In the City Court the Criminal Calendar was taken up by Judge CULVER and associates, Supervisors STODWELL and KELSEY. A large number of people were in attendance upon this Court, expecting Judge GARRISON, elected by the Democrats at the last election, to contest the seat of Judge CULVER, and that he would be present to take the oath of office, but for some reason he did not appear.

### A Remarkable Man.

A correspondent of the Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat*, writing from Madison, Dec. 8, 1855, relates the following:

"Having during the last ten years heard the history of Mr. DAVID WILSON—who formerly resided at Carrollton, Ky.—repeated frequently, and which seemed to me fabulous, or which at least taxed my credulity very much, and happening a few days ago to meet with Mr. ALEXANDER WILSON of North Madison, with whom I've been acquainted for several years, I spoke to his father, and he said what I had heard was correct. He told me that he (ALEXANDER) was the 45th child of DAVID, and DAVID was the father of 47 lawful children. He lived to the age of 107 years, and during his lifetime had five wives. By his first wife he had eighteen children. A few years before he died he expressed a desire to remove to Indiana, but was opposed by his fifth and last wife. He however took a trip to find a new location to suit him, and when he returned home he found that his wife had packed up some of the goods and chattels and returned to her friends in Kentucky. He went after her and endeavored to persuade her to return to his house, but she would not go. In a short time, however, she relented, and then wished to return to his house; but he would have nothing to do with her—and so they remained separated till his death. Very few of his children died in their infancy or youth; and there are now 35 of them living who are all men and women full grown. DAVID WILSON was a man of pure good health and robust physical constitution. At the age of 106 years he could mow an acre a day for a week at a time without evincing much fatigue. He appeared to have not a rib. The whole region of his breast was shielded by a plate of solid bone, and he could receive the most severe and powerful blows upon it without being hurt. He frequently, for the gratification of others, suffered them to strike him most violently in the breast without being made to feel in the least uncomfortable. During our border wars he was taken prisoner by the Indians, and they attempted to stab him in the breast, but found the solid bone impenetrable. He was one of the most remarkable men that ever lived in America. His progeny was very numerous, and he attained a green old age. At the age of 107 years, when he died, none of his faculties of mind or body were materially impaired."

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock on last Wednesday morning, a man, about 40 years of age, named JAS. HAZLITT, in the employ of Mr. SELFRIDGE, at the dye works at Thirteenth and Shippen streets, fell into a cistern of boiling dye. He was immediately extricated by a number of the workmen, and placed in the dry-house, alongside of the fire, until about 5 o'clock in the evening, when he was removed to his lodgings in South-street, above Fifteenth. Medical aid was summoned about 7 o'clock. Upon examination, it was found that the lower extremities of the sufferer were horribly eaten by the acid contained in the dye. He lingered on until after 10 o'clock on the same night, when death ensued. The deceased was unmarried. It is alleged that the unfortunate man, as well as those who extricated him, were under the influence of liquor.—*Phila. North Amer.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Thursday night last, about 11 o'clock, the morning train from Baltimore, and the afternoon express train from Wheeling, came in collision near the Kingwood tunnel, causing considerable damage to the cars and locomotive, and killing a fireman named REDDING, whose body was found about two hours after the accident, buried in the wreck. One of the engineers was considerably burnt, and several other persons connected with the trains, were slightly injured, but the passengers all escaped, with the exception of some slight burns received by coming in contact with the stoves.—*Baltimore American.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE READING RAILROAD.—A shocking accident, which resulted in the loss of life, occurred on the Reading Railroad, near Norristown, on Saturday evening. A coal train had broken down on the track, and the locomotive was taken from the passenger train to push the wreck out of the way. After performing this work, and when the engine was about to be reattached to the passenger train, Mr. Edward Preston, the baggage-master, was caught between the tender and baggage-car and crushed about the stomach in so shocking a manner that he died in an hour and a half at Norristown, whither he was conveyed. The deceased was much esteemed. He leaves a wife and two children.—*Phila. Eve. Bulletin.*

ANOTHER MURDER.—About 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening ECKLEBERT WEBER, a German shoemaker, was walking on Jefferson-street, when he was seized around the waist by VREDEMAN MORRIS, and ordered to hallo. Not doing so he was knocked down, and as he got up and attempted to run away he was shot in the back by MORRIS, who fired four times at him, only one shot, however, taking effect. WEBER ran into the house of Mr. PAUL ERA, and exclaiming "I am shot," fell and died in less than five minutes. MORRIS made his escape and has not yet been arrested. ALBERT SMITHBERGER, who was with WEBER, and whom MORRIS also attempted to shoot, was arrested. WEBER is represented as having been a remarkably sober, steady, industrious and inoffensive man. He was about 21 years of age.—*Louisville Courier.*

THE WATERTOWN, MASS., MURDER.—MICHAEL FALLEN, who was arrested in Watertown on Monday last for killing PATRICK DYER of that town, has been fully committed to the jail at East Cambridge, to await his trial on a charge of murder. It appears that a party got into a dispute over a card table at the "Sand Bags," a disreputable house near Mt. Auburn, which it was agreed to settle by a fight. FALLEN was struck with a club by DYER, and was killed.

NAVAL.—On the 1st inst. Commodore GREGORY, the late Commandant of the Boston naval station, reported himself in person to take charge of the new frigate *Merrimac*, and many of the officers ordered to her also reported to him. The frigate will not be ready for sailing for some weeks.

EXECUTION OF FREDERICK MILLER.—This wretched man, who was convicted of the double murder of Dr. J. F. C. HABEL and HENRY GRAEFF in October, near Cumberland, paid the penalty of his crime at that place on Friday last, between twelve and one o'clock.

HON. THOMAS H. BAYLY.—The Alexandria *Sentinel* learns on good authority, that the health of Judge BAYLY, of Virginia, is not improving, and that in consequence he intends to resign his seat in Congress. He is now in Havana.

A late London paper informs its readers that the "Nebraska Territory of the United States is a tract of several millions of acres, lately purchased by the Americans from the Mosquito King!"

## MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 7, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Dr. Bedell, WM. KEATING CLARK, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. William Donaldson, all of this City.

At Germantown, Penn., on Thursday, Jan. 3, at the residence of A. McIntyre, Esq., by Rev. J. L. Maxwell, CHAUNCEY ABBOTT, Esq., of Madison, Wis., and ANNE D. WELLS, daughter of Dr. Samuel Maxwell, of Johnstown, N. Y.

## DIED.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Jan. 5, after a short and severe illness, SAMUEL WASHINGTON, Jr., aged 9 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 110 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ The funeral of Mrs. REBECCA S. TRYON has, in consequence of the severity of the storm, been postponed until Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 86 Monroe-st.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 3, FANNING CORNAN TUCKER, aged 73 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 West 16th-st., on Tuesday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

In Brooklyn on Sunday, Dec. 23, of scarlet fever, LOUISA M., aged 7 years; and on the 3d inst., ISABELLA MARCHANT, aged 10 years, only daughters of Gilbert Marchant and Maria Mundy.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 7, ANNA, daughter of L. T. and Mary W. Rossiter, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from No. 197 Hicks-st.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at No. 59 9th-st., JOHN WARDE, aged 79 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Astoria, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 7, GEO. W. FOWLER, son of the late Gen. W. Fowler, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of his children, Delia and William, are requested to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, from his brother-in-law's, M. C. [illegible] Morris, No. 8 Cottage-place, Astoria.

At Elmira, on Thursday, Jan. 3, MARY E. FINK, aged 31 years, formerly of this City.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

At Chicago, [illegible] a resident of this City, aged 36 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of Rev. Dr. Bellows, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

☞ In consequence of the severity of the storm, the funeral of the late Gen. DANIEL LEE is postponed until Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, William H. and Augustus F., and of his son-in-law, William A. Darling, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 200 West 15th-st. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

**For Markets see Third Page.**

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 7.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 | California 7s, '70 | 84½ | 30 | Penn. Coal Co | 97 |
| 17,000 | Indiana S. 5s | b3 81½ | 175 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. | 73 |
| 7,000 | Hud. R. 2d M. B. | 83 | 300 | do | b60 73 |
| 5,000 | N. I. 1st M. G. L. | 84 | 150 | Chic. & R. I. R. R. | 86 |
| 1,000 | do | 84½ | 5 | N. H. & Hart. R. R. | 126 |
| 3,000 | Ill. Cen. R. Bs | 81 | 51 | Gal. & Chic. R. R. | 124 |
| 35,000 | do | 81 | 50 | do | b15 124 |
| 3,000 | do | b15 81 | 100 | Erie Railroad | 52 |
| 2,000 | do | 81 | 100 | do | 51 |
| 3,000 | do | 81 | 150 | do | 51 |
| 11,000 | Ill. F. Bs. w. p. | 86 | 450 | do | 52 |
| 7,000 | N. Y. Cen. 6s | 88 | 100 | do | 51 |
| 2,000 | N. Y. Cen. 7s | 100 | 100 | do | 51 |
| 16 | Commonwealth Bk | 91 | 125 | do | 51 |
| 52 | New-York Gas Co | 140 | 100 | do | 51 |
| 15 | Del. & Hud. C'l Co | 118 | 100 | do | 51½ |
| 5 | Canton Co | 23 | 110 | do | 51 |
| 200 | Nic. Tran. Co | b3 23 | 250 | do | 51 |
| 100 | do | 22 | 150 | do | 51 |
| 200 | do | 22 | 250 | do | 51 |
| 300 | do | 23 | 150 | do | 51 |
| 100 | Cum. Coal Co | 23 | 300 | do | b15 52 |
| 100 | do | b30 23 | 100 | do | 52 |
| 100 | do | b30 23 | 100 | do | 52 |
| 200 | do | 23 | 100 | Harlem R. R. | 18 |
| 200 | do | 23 | 100 | do | 18 |
| 650 | do | 23 | 150 | do | 18 |
| 100 | do | 23 | 75 | Reading R. R. | 92 |
| 55 | N. Y. Central R. R. | 91 | 250 | do | 92 |
| 150 | do | 91 | 15 | Hudson River R. R. | 32 |
| 150 | do | 91 | 100 | M. S. & N. I. R. R. | 87 |
| 250 | do | 92 | 13 | do | 87 |
| 200 | do | 92 | 400 | Ills. Cen. R. R. | 98 |
| 50 | do | b60 92 | | | |

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction to-day by A. H. NICOLAY:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Cayuga and Susq. R. R. 1st mort., int. add. | 79½ |
| 5,000 | Del., Lack'a and West. 1st mort., int. add. | 82¾ |
| 5,000 | Canand'a & Corn'g R. R. 1st mort., int. add. | 70 |
| 50 | shares Tradesmen's Bank | 125½@125¾ |
| 10 | shares Atlantic Bank | 80½ |
| 100 | shares Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. | 30 |
| 200 | shares N. Y. and Scranton C'l Co. ₩ sh. of $25 | $1 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Erie Bds. of '75 | 80 | 300 | Erie Railroad | 52¼ |
| 200 | Nic. Trans. Co | s3 23¼ | 100 | do | b1 52¼ |
| 150 | do | s3 23½ | 50 | do | 52 |
| 200 | do | b30 23½ | 400 | do | b15 52¾ |
| 425 | do | 23¼ | 100 | do | 52¾ |
| 700 | do | 24 | 200 | do | b10 52 |
| 100 | Cumb'd Coal Co | b3 23¼ | 300 | do | 52 |
| 200 | do | s3 23¼ | 300 | do | b15 52 |
| 100 | do | 23¼ | 200 | do | 52 |
| 100 | do | b15 23¼ | 140 | Reading R. R. | 92½ |
| 30 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 92 | 250 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | 90 |
| 150 | do | 92 | 25 | Mich. S. & N. I. R. R. | 87 |
| 17 | Gal. & Chic. R. R. | 124 | 25 | Panama Railroad | 100 |
| 40 | do | s30 124 | 50 | do | 107 |
| 36 | do | b30 126 | 100 | do | 107 |
| 200 | Cleve. & Tol. R. R. | 74 | 200 | Harlem Railroad | 18 |
| 10 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 87 | | | |

MONDAY, Jan. 7—P. M.

The Official Weekly Bank Averages to Saturday last, Jan. 5, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate, a general increased movement, including an accession Specie, within the week, which places the present reserve up to $11,687,209. The exact changes in the statement, as compared with the previous exhibit of Dec. 29, are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase of Loans | $749,339 |
| Gain in Specie | 892,111 |
| Increase in Circulation | 61,719 |
| Apparent Increase in Deposits | 3,036,261 |
| Gross Deposits, Dec. 29 | 80,438,637 |
| Less Clearances | 23,701,859 |
| Actual undrawn Deposits | 56,736,778 |
| Gross Deposits, Jan. 5 | 83,534,898 |
| Less Clearances | 25,205,565 |
| Actual undrawn Deposits | 58,328,333 |
| Actual Increase | $1,591,555 |

Including the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday afternoon, we make the following:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION:

| | Jan. 6, '55. | Jan. 5, '56. | Dec. 29, '55. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $89,244,706 | $95,863,899 | $95,114,059 |
| Specie | 13,596,963 | 11,687,209 | 10,795,098 |
| Circulation | 7,049,893 | 7,903,033 | 7,841,316 |
| Deposits | 64,092,158 | 83,534,898 | 80,498,637 |
| In Sub-Treas'ry | 1,998,761 | 2,905,750 | 4,009,070 |

The appearance of Stock and Money affairs in Wall-street to-day, is very much improved, considerable relief being felt in the Discount market, and a large rise in Stocks, for a single day's business, reported at the afternoon Board. The Road Shares were from 1 to 1½ ₩ cent. higher on Erie, New-York Central and the Western Roads, and 2½ ₩ cent. on Panama, as compared with the close of last week. There was less general buoyancy in the list of State and Railway Bonds, although these left off firm, with an advance of 1¼ ₩ cent. in Eries of 1875. The speculation in Nicaragua Transit shares continues quite spirited, and the additional advance to-day was 1½ ₩ cent. large sales at the close at 24. The Pacific Mail parties, who are buying in connection with VANDERBILT, give the movement considerable additional strength, particularly so as their own line has just shown a very great improvement in its finances from the California business of the year just closed. The sales of Southern Michigan Stock to-day is exclusive of the 5 ₩ cent. January dividend; the closing bid 87¼, equal to 92¼ before the dividend. The transfers closed on Saturday. Galena and Chicago advanced to 125, buyer 30 days, and Toledo to 74. Erie left off 52½, and New-York Central 93 ₩ cent. The general market quite buoyant. The Stock Brokers find demand Money loans more comfortable, and the Discount Brokers were seeking prime paper to-day at 9 ₩ cent., and fair names at 10 to 12 ₩ cent., which is an improvement of full 1 ₩ cent. The Sub-Treasury received $116,020; paid out $58,384, and held at the close a regular balance of $2,872,856. There was not much said in Foreign Bills, and will not be for a day or two. The next steamer will be the *Arago* from this port, on Saturday, for Southampton and Havre. The letter mail brought in by this steamer, yesterday, is not a large one, few Continental advices, except from France, being received, and only a partial English mail. The Commercial advices are not materially different from those by the previous packet.

The New-Orleans Canal Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable on the 4th February at the Bank of Commerce in this City. The Panama Company this afternoon declared a dividend of 6 ₩ cent., payable on 10th inst., being the result of only *five* months' business, with a surplus of $15,000; although the dividend is made as usual for the half year, without reference to months. The December accounts are not yet fully reported from the Isthmus. The Merchants' Bank of Albany has made a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₩ cent.

The December receipts on the Cleveland and Toledo Road were $91,166, against $73,268 same month last year.

**Breadstuff Receipts at Buffalo in 1855.**

The following table shows the receipts of the four leading articles at Buffalo during each month of the season of 1855:

| | Flour. | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 13,906 | 25,374 | | |
| May | 147,109 | 588,321 | 1,634,468 | 585,687 |
| June | 103,204 | 670,506 | 1,986,088 | 889,194 |
| July | 44,596 | 184,196 | 1,449,001 | 414,578 |
| Aug. | 76,900 | 292,364 | 1,594,537 | 176,237 |
| Sept. | 158,198 | 1,567,965 | 1,655,965 | 300,146 |
| Oct. | 177,529 | 1,785,789 | 781,126 | 285,137 |
| Nov. | 173,098 | 2,029,714 | 259,598 | 813,276 |
| Dec. | 56,251 | 368,118 | 97,744 | 86,928 |
| Total | 957,110 | 8,092,596 | 4,721,541 | 2,032,437 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total receipts of grain for 1855 | 19,601,578 |
| Reducing flour to bushels wheat | 4,935,550 |
| Total grain, bushels | 24,536,128 |
| Same for 1854 | 22,347,124 |
| Increase, 1855 | 2,189,004 |

**New-Orleans Cotton Market.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day 7,500 bales. Market firm. Cotton freights to Liverpool, ⅞d. Quotations of other articles unchanged.

**Philadelphia Stock Market.**

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 7.

Stocks are steady. We quote Pennsylvania Fives at 82¾; Reading Railroad, 46¼; Long Island, 17¾; Morris Canal, 15; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾.

[illegible bank statement table]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | [illegible] | Circulation | [illegible] |
| Specie | [illegible] | Deposits | [illegible] |

**Passengers Arrived.**

In steamship St. Louis, from Aspinwall—[illegible] Mrs. Doran and child, C. Barrington, [illegible] Capt. J. Arnold, Capt. E. Bowman, Capt. J. W. [illegible] S. Forman, E. Roger, P. Osbeck, [illegible] Keenan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 41 | Moon [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 41 | Gov. Island.. 9 [illegible] | Hell Gate.. 11 [illegible]

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, JAN. 7.

**Cleared.**

Steamship Tennessee, Johnson, St. Thomas, [illegible] da, Jose & Co.

Ships Atlas, McKay, Antwerp, [illegible] Golden City, Avery, San Francisco, Chambers & [illegible] Gadd, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Sons; [illegible] Currier, Boston, W. A. Sale, Jr.

Barks [illegible]

[illegible]

**Arrived.**

Steamship St. Louis, Crocker, Aspinwall Dec. 28, to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Experienced strong gales, with heavy head winds from 30th to 31st.

[illegible]

WIND—During the day, N. N. E., with visible signs of more snow.

**Sailed.**

Ship Aurora, (clipper,) Clough, for San Francisco.

**Memoranda.**

[illegible]

**Vessels Left at Aspinwall, Dec. 28.**

[illegible]

**Notice to Mariners.**

LIGHT-HOUSE ON POINT LOMA, BAY OF SAN DIEGO, CAL.

[illegible]

HARTMAN BACHE, Major Topographical Engineers, Bt. Maj.

Office, 12th Light-House District, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 15, 1855.

LIGHT-HOUSE AT SOUTH FARALLONE ISLANDS.

[illegible]

HARTMAN BACHE, Maj. Topog. Engs. Bt. Maj.

Office, 12th Light-House District, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 30, 1855.

CHANGES OF BUOYS IN HARBORS ADJOINING BUZZARD'S BAY, MASSACHUSETTS.

[illegible]